

2006 0011
IGSL

*Everyone
Counts
in LA!*

2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

**Sponsored by
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority**

January 12, 2006

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL
STUDIES LIBRARY

JAN 16 2006

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Conducted By:

Applied Survey Research

P.O. Box 1927

Watsonville, CA 95077

831-728-1356

www.appliedsurveyresearch.org



453 S. Spring Street, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90013
213-683-3333
www.lahsa.org

Acknowledgements

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) would like to acknowledge the financial assistance of the County and City of Los Angeles, without whom this whole process could not have been accomplished. We would also like to thank the hundreds of homeless workers, volunteers, service providers, and County departments for their assistance and support for the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. With their assistance, each component of the Homeless Count – the Street Count, the Shelter and Institution Count, and the Homeless Street and Shelter Surveys – was a complete success.

See Appendix IX for a complete listing.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Executive Summary	3
The Number of Homeless Persons in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care	3
A General Profile of Homelessness	4
The Daily Condition of Homeless Persons – Survey Results	7
Conclusion	9
Homeless Census Findings	11
The Unsheltered Homeless – Numbers and Characteristics	12
The Sheltered Homeless – Numbers and Characteristics	15
Total of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless	18
Countywide Annual Estimate	20
Sheltered Homeless Not Meeting HUD's Homeless Definition	22
Census Subpopulations and Jurisdictional Results	26
Homeless Survey Findings	50
Demographics	50
Characteristics of Homelessness	56
Reasons for Homelessness	61
Accessing of Government Assistance and Homeless Programs	66
Sources of Income	68
Alcohol and Drug Use	70
Domestic Violence	73
Medical Care and Health Conditions	74
Homeless Census and Survey Methodology	80
Overview	80
Street Count Methodology	82
Shelter and Institution Count	87
General Population Telephone Survey	90
Countywide Point-in-Time Estimation	91
Homeless Census Challenges and Assumptions	92
Survey Methodology	94
Survey Challenges and Limitations	96
Margin of Error	97
Conclusion	98
Appendix I: Census Instruments	101
Appendix II: General Population Telephone Survey Instrument	107
Appendix III: Selected Tracts	111
"Must Enumerate" Tracts	111
Random Tracts	116

Appendix IV: Correlation Analysis Data Sources	123
Appendix V: Street and Shelter Survey Instrument	125
Appendix VI: Unsheltered Population – Estimation Method	127
Appendix VII: Overall Survey Results and Profiles	128
Overall Survey Results	128
Sheltered vs. Non-Sheltered Homeless Profile	141
Chronic Homeless Profile	155
Appendix VIII: Definitions and Abbreviations	169
Appendix IX: Acknowledgements	172

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Homeless Estimates by Region _____	4
Figure 2: Homeless Estimates by Service Planning Area _____	4
Figure 3: Chronically Homeless Population by Gender _____	6
Figure 4: Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity _____	6
Figure 5: Map of Los Angeles County by Service Planning Area (SPA) _____	13
Figure 6: Projected Subpopulations of Unsheltered Homeless People _____	14
Figure 7: Total of All Unsheltered People by Gender, Adult or Youth, and Family Status _____	15
Figure 8: Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status _____	15
Figure 9: Sheltered Census by Gender and Individual or Family Status _____	16
Figure 10: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Emergency Shelters _____	16
Figure 11: Emergency Shelter Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status _____	17
Figure 12: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Transitional Housing _____	17
Figure 13: Transitional Housing Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status _____	18
Figure 14: Estimated Homeless Census Population Total by Setting and Family Status (HUD Defined Only) _____	18
Figure 15: Estimated Homeless Census Population Grand Total by Street and Shelter _____	19
Figure 16: Demographic Distribution of Street Count and Actual Shelter Count _____	19
Figure 17: Demographic Distribution of Homeless Family Members (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count) _____	20
Figure 18: Calculation of Los Angeles County Turnover Rate Based on Survey Results _____	21
Figure 19: Point-in-Time and Annual Estimate of Homelessness in Los Angeles County Continuum of Care _____	22
Figure 20: Sheltered Homeless Persons Not Reported on Exhibit I Section of Continuum of Care Funding Application _____	22
Figure 21: Sheltered Homeless People Not Considered Homeless by HUD by Gender and Familial Status _____	23
Figure 22: Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Rehabilitation Facilities _____	23
Figure 23: Rehabilitation Facility Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status _____	23
Figure 24: Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Jails _____	24
Figure 25: Individuals in Jails by Gender _____	24
Figure 26: Jail Counts Reported by SPA _____	24
Figure 27: Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Hospitals _____	25
Figure 28: Hospital Occupancy by Gender or Familial Status _____	25
Figure 29: Hospital Counts Reported by SPA _____	25
Figure 30: Los Angeles Continuum of Care Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection _____	27
Figure 31: Los Angeles Continuum of Care Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections _____	27
Figure 32: Map – SPA 1 _____	28
Figure 33: SPA 1 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection _____	29
Figure 34: SPA 1 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections _____	29
Figure 35: Map – SPA 2 _____	30

Figure 36: SPA 2 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	31
Figure 37: SPA 2 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	31
Figure 38: Map – SPA 3	32
Figure 39: SPA 3 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	33
Figure 40: SPA 3 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	33
Figure 41: Map – SPA 4	34
Figure 42: SPA 4 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	35
Figure 43: SPA 4 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	35
Figure 44: Map – SPA 5	36
Figure 45: SPA 5 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	37
Figure 46: SPA 5 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	37
Figure 47: Map – SPA 6	38
Figure 48: SPA 6 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	39
Figure 49: SPA 6 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	39
Figure 50: Map – SPA 7	40
Figure 51: SPA 7 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	41
Figure 52: SPA 7 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	41
Figure 53: Map – SPA 8	42
Figure 54: SPA 8 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	43
Figure 55: SPA 8 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	43
Figure 56: Los Angeles City Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection	44
Figure 57: Los Angeles City Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections	44
Figure 58: Map – Supervisorial Districts	45
Figure 59: County Census Results by Supervisorial District: Point-in-Time	46
Figure 60: Map – Los Angeles City Council Districts	47
Figure 61: Los Angeles City Census Results by City Council District: Point-in-Time	48
Figure 62: Survey Respondents by Age	50
Figure 63: Gender of Homeless Survey Respondents	51
Figure 64: Ethnicity of Homeless Survey Respondents	52
Figure 65: Living Status	52
Figure 66: Respondents With Children Under 18 Years Old by Number of Children	53
Figure 67: Child Education Status	53
Figure 68: Highest Level of Education Attained	54
Figure 69: Military Service of Homeless Survey Respondents	55
Figure 70: Residency of Homeless Survey Respondents Before Current Episode of Homelessness	56
Figure 71: Chronically Homeless Population by Gender	57
Figure 72: Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity	58
Figure 73: Number of Co-occurring Disabling Conditions Among Chronically Homeless	58
Figure 74: Services / Assistance Used by the Chronically Homeless (Top 5 Responses)	58

Figure 75: Length of Homelessness Since Last Permanent Housing Situation _____	59
Figure 76: Number of Times Homeless in Past 12 Months (Including Present Episode) _____	60
Figure 77: Current Living Situation _____	60
Figure 78: Reasons for Being Turned Away From a Los Angeles County Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing Program if Turned Away in 30 Days Before Survey (Top 5 reasons) _____	61
Figure 79: Primary Event or Condition That Led to Current Episode of Homelessness (Top 5 responses) _____	62
Figure 80: Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Past Time (Top 5 responses) _____	63
Figure 81: Methods of Paying Rent by Respondents Who Were Renting a Home or Apartment Before Becoming Homeless _____	63
Figure 82: Reasons for not Living in Permanent Housing (Top 5 responses) _____	64
Figure 83: Employment Status _____	65
Figure 84: Causes of Unemployment (Top 5 responses) _____	65
Figure 85: Respondents Receiving Government Assistance by Type of Assistance _____	66
Figure 86: Reasons for not Receiving Government Assistance (Top 5 responses) _____	67
Figure 87: Respondents Using Services or Programs by Type (Top 5 responses) _____	68
Figure 88: Total (gross) Monthly Income from all Government Sources _____	68
Figure 89: Total (gross) Monthly Income from all Other Sources _____	69
Figure 90: Sources of Income _____	70
Figure 91: Percentage of Respondents Using Alcohol Compared to National Homeless Survey Respondents who Suffered Problems with Alcohol _____	71
Figure 92: Percentage of Respondents Using Drugs Compared to National Homeless Survey Respondents who Suffered Problems with Drug Use _____	72
Figure 93: Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Alcohol Use and Currently Receiving Alcohol Counseling _____	72
Figure 94: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Experiencing Drug Use and Are Currently Receiving Drug Counseling _____	73
Figure 95: Respondents Experiencing Domestic Violence by Gender _____	73
Figure 96: Respondents Who Were Experiencing Domestic Violence and Their Primary Reason for Homelessness (Top 5 responses) _____	74
Figure 97: Respondents Who Needed Medical Care Since Becoming Homeless but Have Been Unable to Receive It _____	75
Figure 98: Usual Source of Medical Attention (Top 5 responses) _____	75
Figure 99: Use of the Emergency Room for Any Type of Medical Treatment in the Past 12 Months _____	76
Figure 100: Respondents Who Have a Disability _____	76
Figure 101: Disabled Respondents Whose Disability Prevents Them From Working _____	77
Figure 102: Respondents Experiencing Mental Illness or Depression _____	77
Figure 103: Respondents Experiencing a Physical Disability _____	78
Figure 104: Percentage of Respondents Who Are Experiencing Chronic Health Conditions _____	78
Figure 105: Breakdown of Homeless Enumeration Methodologies _____	97

Introduction

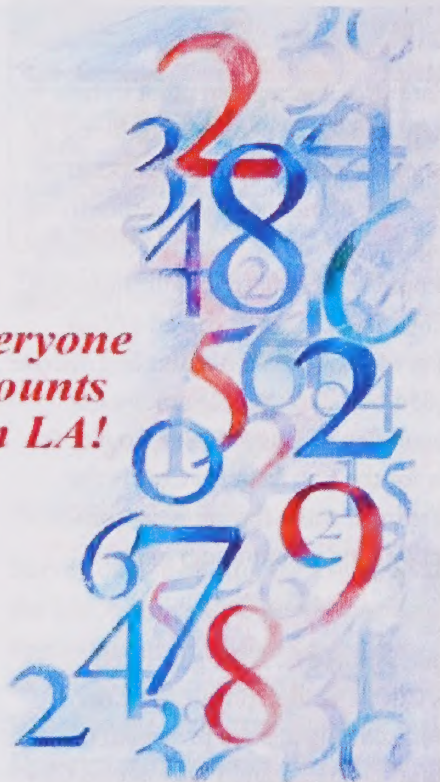
During the period of January 25-27, 2005, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR), conducted the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. This homeless census was the largest community enumeration ever performed, and the first for Los Angeles County. LAHSA is a Los Angeles City-County Joint Powers Authority, an independent unit of local government, formed to address the problems of homelessness on a regional basis. ASR is a non-profit social research firm based in Watsonville, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research.

Due to the large size of Los Angeles County, it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of three days. Los Angeles County is divided into eight distinct Service Planning Areas, also known as SPAs. Three SPAs per day were enumerated on January 25 and 26, and two SPAs were enumerated on January 27. These enumerations represented a large sample of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care. Additional statistical methods were used to forecast the balance of the Continuum's homeless population.

The data presented in this report will provide a baseline of the number and characteristics of homeless people in Los Angeles County's Continuum of Care. The Continuum includes all cities and unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County, with the exception of the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

The census and survey data presented within this report will further the understanding of likely causes and contributing factors to homelessness. This will lead to the evaluation of current strategies, as well as the development of new approaches by LAHSA, the City and County of Los Angeles, and all other entities within the County as they address homelessness within their communities. Additionally, this data is considered vital to the development of the countywide 10-year plan to end homelessness. The experience gained by LAHSA in managing the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count has provided a foundation upon which future enumerations will be designed and conducted.

*Everyone
Counts
in LA!*



Executive Summary

Executive Summary

The Number of Homeless Persons in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care

The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, the single largest homeless enumeration effort ever conducted, was performed by using HUD-recommended practices for counting homeless persons. This comprehensive study included a field enumeration, field surveys, telephone surveys, and a sophisticated statistical analysis used to project homelessness in non-enumerated areas.

The overall homeless population of the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC) at a given point in time is estimated to be 82,291 people. Approximately 72,413 were unsheltered, and 9,878 people were living in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs at the time of the census. For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation. An additional 4,360 homeless people were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, but do not meet HUD's homeless definition. The CoC includes all of Los Angeles County, excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena, who administer and operate their own respective CoC. If the reported numbers for those cities (6,054 homeless people among the three cities) were totaled with the Los Angeles CoC, the homeless population of Los Angeles County for a point in time in 2005 is estimated to be 88,345 people. The estimate for the Los Angeles CoC is the result of a combination of a physical enumeration and statistical estimations, while the numbers for Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena were gathered from each respective city's Continuum of Care application.

Using the above major data components and the results of 3,187 homeless surveys, ASR generated detailed demographic profiles of homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC. Detailed profiles of Los Angeles County's eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs) and the City of Los Angeles are presented in the report, as are population estimates for Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts, and Los Angeles City Council Districts.

Geographic Breakdowns

The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count found homelessness was prevalent throughout Los Angeles County's CoC. Not surprisingly Los Angeles, the largest city in the County, has the largest homeless population.

Figure 1: Homeless Estimates by Region

City	Homeless Estimate
Los Angeles	48,103
Other Incorporated Cities*	26,764
Unincorporated Areas	7,424
Los Angeles CoC Total	82,291

*Note: This number excludes the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

Figure 2: Homeless Estimates by Service Planning Area

SPA	Homeless Estimate
SPA 1 – Antelope Valley	3,544
SPA 2 – San Fernando Valley	11,275
SPA 3 – San Gabriel Valley	9,254
SPA 4 – Metro Los Angeles	20,023
SPA 5 – West Los Angeles	6,860
SPA 6 – South Los Angeles	16,787
SPA 7 – East Los Angeles	7,178
SPA 8 – South Bay/Harbor	7,369
Los Angeles CoC Total	82,291

Annual Estimate

Survey data regarding the average length of homelessness indicates that the Los Angeles CoC homeless population cycles through homelessness approximately 2.69 times every year. This projects to an annual estimate of 221,363 persons who were homeless some time during the year.

Based on the 2005 population estimates from the State of California

Department of Finance, this annual estimate of homelessness represents approximately 2.4% of Los Angeles County's total population of 9,336,361 people (the Los Angeles County general population estimate does not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena).¹

This projects to an annual estimate of 221,363 persons who were homeless some time during the year.

A General Profile of Homelessness

Demographics

Of the 82,291 homeless people identified in the 2005 point-in-time count, 12% were in shelter facilities and 88% were unsheltered. This proportion highlights the importance of street-based versus shelter-centered enumeration efforts.

¹ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050.

In addition to the street and shelter enumerations (which were based on direct observation), we also relied on the survey responses of 3,187 sheltered and unsheltered homeless people to provide us with a profile of the Los Angeles County homeless population. Gender and family status was determined for the unsheltered homeless population using the *unsheltered* survey responses. Similar shelter survey responses were gathered, but gender and family status was directly observed during the shelter census.

Gender

- There were 47,813 homeless males in the Los Angeles CoC on the nights of the census.
 - ⇒ Approximately 89% (42,543) of homeless males were unsheltered, and 11% (5,270) were in emergency shelters or transitional housing.
- On the nights of the census, there were 20,092 homeless women identified.
 - ⇒ Over 87% (17,543) of homeless women counted were unsheltered, and nearly 13% (2,549) were in shelter facilities.
- Approximately 1,088 transgender homeless people were counted on the nights of the census.
 - ⇒ More than 95% (1,039) of transgender homeless people were unsheltered, and approximately 5% (49) were living in emergency or transitional shelters.

Family Status

- On the nights of the census, 19,882 of the homeless persons identified were in families.
 - ⇒ Approximately 87% (17,202) family members were unsheltered, while over 13% (2,680) were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

Ethnicity²

Homeless survey respondents were asked which ethnic group they most closely identified themselves with. The responses revealed that homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC come from many ethnic backgrounds:

- Nearly 39% of respondents were African-American.
- Almost 29% identified themselves as Caucasian.
- Over 25% of respondents were Hispanic or Latino.
- Nearly 3% of respondents were American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- Almost 1% identified themselves as Asian or Pacific Islander.
- Approximately 4% of survey respondents indicated they identified with other or multiple ethnic groups.

Age

- The median age of homeless survey respondents was 43 years old.
 - ⇒ The two largest age groups were 31-40 years old (24%) and 41-50 years old (34%).

² The percentages of respondents by ethnicity are slightly different than the percentages used for the CoC population estimates due to survey cleaning and weighting.

Veterans

- Almost 81% of survey respondents indicated they had never served in any branch of the military.
- Over 16% of respondents had served in the regular military, approximately 2% were in the National Guard, and over 1% had been in a reserve unit. These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Chronic Homelessness

A profile of people who are chronically homeless was obtained from the data gathered from the homeless survey. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a chronically homeless person as: *“An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continually homeless for one year or more, or has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.”*

For the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was identified as a physical or mental disability, depression, alcohol or drug use, or chronic health problems. These conditions were self-reported by survey respondents. It should be noted that the survey asked about alcohol “use,” and not “abuse.” This is because pilot surveying and experience indicated that respondents experienced difficulty defining “abuse.” This difference may contribute to a possible over-estimation of the chronically homeless population, but our experience in other communities suggests that self-identification of disabilities results in conservative reporting.

Our survey found that approximately 49% of respondents could be considered chronically homeless according to the above criteria. When this percentage is applied to the segment of Los Angeles County’s point-in-time total that could potentially be considered chronically homeless, the chronically homeless population is estimated to be approximately 34,512 people. It should be noted that the HUD definition of chronic homelessness does not include chronically homeless families, and have been excluded from this calculation.

The following charts offer a profile of Los Angeles County’s chronically homeless population. It should be noted that, similar to the overall results for the street and shelter surveys, every chronically homeless respondent may not have answered every question, and the graphs below only represent valid responses.

Figure 3: Chronically Homeless Population by Gender

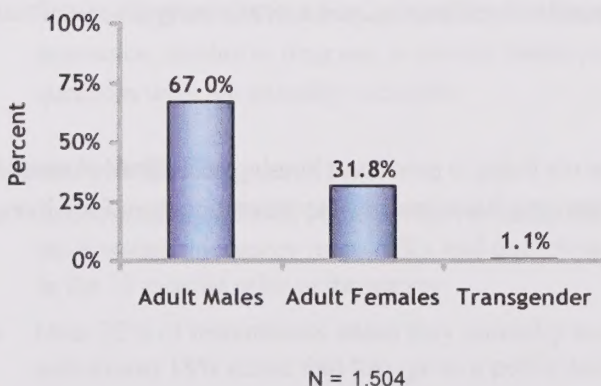
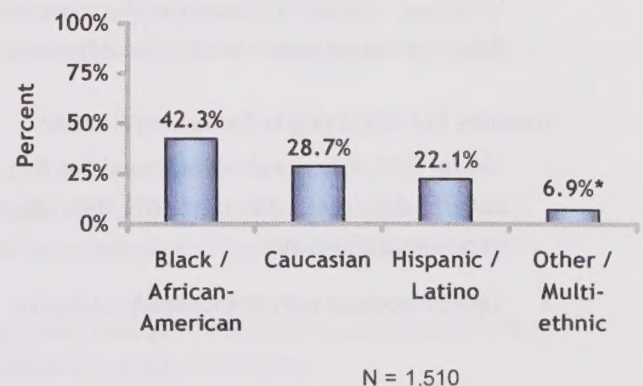


Figure 4: Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity



*Note: “Other/Multi-ethnic” includes Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native ethnic groups.

The Daily Condition of Homeless Persons – Survey Results

Frequency of Homelessness

- Just over 67% of homeless survey respondents indicated they had been homeless only once within the past 12 months (this percentage includes people who have been homeless for one year or more).
- Over 12% of homeless survey respondents had been homeless four or more times in the past 12 months.

Length of Homelessness

- Nearly 52% of all respondents have been homeless for one year or more, including the 25% of all respondents who indicated being homeless for three years or longer.
- 37% had been homeless for two years or more (as compared to 30% nationwide).³

Usual Sleeping Arrangements

- Approximately 88% of survey respondents were unsheltered.
 - ⇒ Over 40% of all survey respondents indicated their usual nighttime sleeping arrangement was outdoors, about 14% slept in a hotel or motel room, and over 34% were marginally housed, meaning their usual sleeping arrangements were in a converted garage, backyard storage structure, or a place other than the outdoors that was not meant for use as shelter for human beings.
- Nearly 12% indicated they usually spent the night in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or other types of shelters.

Previous Living Arrangements

- When respondents were asked where they were living *immediately* prior to becoming homeless, over 47% indicated they rented an apartment or home, nearly 19% stated they lived with their family, and 14% indicated they stayed with friends.
- Of the respondents who stated they were renting an apartment or home immediately prior to becoming homeless, over 8% indicated that the apartment was subsidized housing, and approximately 6% stated that the apartment or home was Section 8 housing.

Reasons For Not Living in Permanent Housing

- Nearly 53% of respondents indicated that they were not living in permanent housing because they could not afford the rent, while over 48% stated that not having a job or income was preventing them from living in permanent housing.
- These responses were not mutually exclusive.

³ The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.

Shelter Access

- Almost 28% of survey respondents indicated they had tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County in the 30 days prior to the survey, but had been turned away.
- The most common reason for being turned away from a shelter was the lack of available beds (50%).

Residency Before Becoming Homeless

- When respondents were asked where they were living when they became homeless, over 78% indicated they were living in Los Angeles County.
- Approximately 7% stated they were living in Southern California (outside of Los Angeles County), and over 6% indicated they were living in California (outside of Southern California) at the time they became homeless.

Unemployment

- Over 89% of homeless survey respondents were unemployed at the time of the survey (nearly 11% were employed either full- or part-time).
- The two leading causes of unemployment among unemployed survey respondents were the presence of a disability (25%) and not having a permanent address (22%). It should be noted that all causes of unemployment are self-reported and were, by definition, subjective.

Disabling Conditions

- Over 34% of respondents were experiencing mental illness, while 55% of all respondents were experiencing depression.
- Almost 35% indicated they were experiencing a physical disability.
- Approximately 35% reported they were using drugs, while another 40% indicated they were using alcohol. Over 25% of all respondents were experiencing *both* alcohol and drug use at the time of the survey.
- Overall, approximately 79% of survey respondents indicated they were experiencing a disabling condition. For the purposes of this survey, a disabling condition was identified as a physical or mental disability, depression, alcohol or drug use, or chronic health problems. It should be noted that responses to disability questions were not mutually exclusive.

Access to Health Care

- Approximately 32% of homeless survey respondents indicated their primary source of health care is the hospital emergency room (ER), and over 54% of all respondents had been to the ER at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- Over 22% of respondents stated they normally receive health care at a free clinic or community clinic, and almost 18% stated that they go to a public health clinic for medical attention.
- Nearly 25% of all homeless survey respondents indicated that since becoming homeless this last time, they have needed medical attention but have been unable to receive it.

Domestic Violence

- Nearly 12% of respondents indicated they were currently experiencing domestic violence.
- Approximately 24% of female respondents reported experiencing domestic violence.
 - ⇒ Comparatively, approximately 11% of all respondents (and 28% of female respondents) from the 2005 Santa Cruz County Homeless Census and Survey were experiencing domestic violence.⁴
 - ⇒ The 2004 Downtown Women's Needs Assessment found that 19.4% of respondents had experienced domestic violence within the past year.⁵
- Of respondents who indicated they were experiencing domestic violence, nearly 14% stated that domestic violence was the primary cause of their homelessness.

Conclusion

The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count provides important data that illustrates the magnitude and complexity of the challenge to end homelessness in Los Angeles County. This information will support the City's and County's efforts to craft and implement a plan to end homelessness by providing baseline numbers regarding the distribution of homelessness throughout the County, as well as the prevalence of subpopulations, including youth and veterans, and the wide-ranging nature of their needs. This report affirms the poor health conditions of this population, including a high incidence of mental and physical disability. It also documents the high rate of unemployment and extreme poverty experienced by people who are homeless. Above all, the information in this report should help policy makers and providers alike sharpen their focus on meeting the needs of homeless persons, and bring to the forefront the urgent need to end homelessness for all populations.

⁴ Applied Survey Research, *2005 Santa Cruz County Homeless Census and Survey*, Applied Survey Research, 2005.

⁵ Downtown Women's Action Coalition, *Many Struggles, Few Options*, January 2005.

Everyone
counts
in LA!

Homeless Census Findings

Homeless Census Findings

To accurately enumerate the County's homeless population, a point-in-time census was conducted of:

1. Unsheltered homeless people, including those found on streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters (such as tents), and encampments;
2. A count of those occupying short-stay institutions such as hospitals, motels and hotels which accept vouchers, residential rehabilitation facilities, and jails; and
3. Sheltered homeless people occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, and domestic violence shelters.

A general population survey of 1,001 randomly selected households throughout Los Angeles County was also implemented in an effort to discover homeless persons who would not have been identified by the above methods (otherwise known as the "hidden homeless"). These people were classified as unsheltered due to the fact that they do not utilize emergency shelter or transitional housing facilities for their nighttime accommodations.

In this study, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) definition of homelessness – taken from Title 42, Chapter 119, Subchapter I, §10302(a) of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act – was used. The definition is:

- (1) *An individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and*
- (2) *An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:*
 - a) *A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), or*
 - b) *An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or*
 - c) *A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.*

The following text and tables illustrate the unsheltered and sheltered homeless census findings that were reported by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the Exhibit I section of the 2005 Continuum of Care (CoC) funding application. This definition is generally considered conservative by homeless advocates and service provider standards. While excluded population figures were collected, they are not reported in the final homeless numbers. Certain homeless persons were excluded from this report, including:

- Unsheltered homeless who were "doubled-up" in their family's or friend's home;
- Sheltered homeless in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities;
- Homeless youth who were living in rehabilitation facilities or hospitals as a result of their parent's illness.

This definition, as listed in §11302(c), also specifically excludes those persons who are detained or incarcerated pursuant to an Act of Congress or a State law. As a result, many people who may be perceived as homeless by service providers and the general public are not included in data presented in this report.

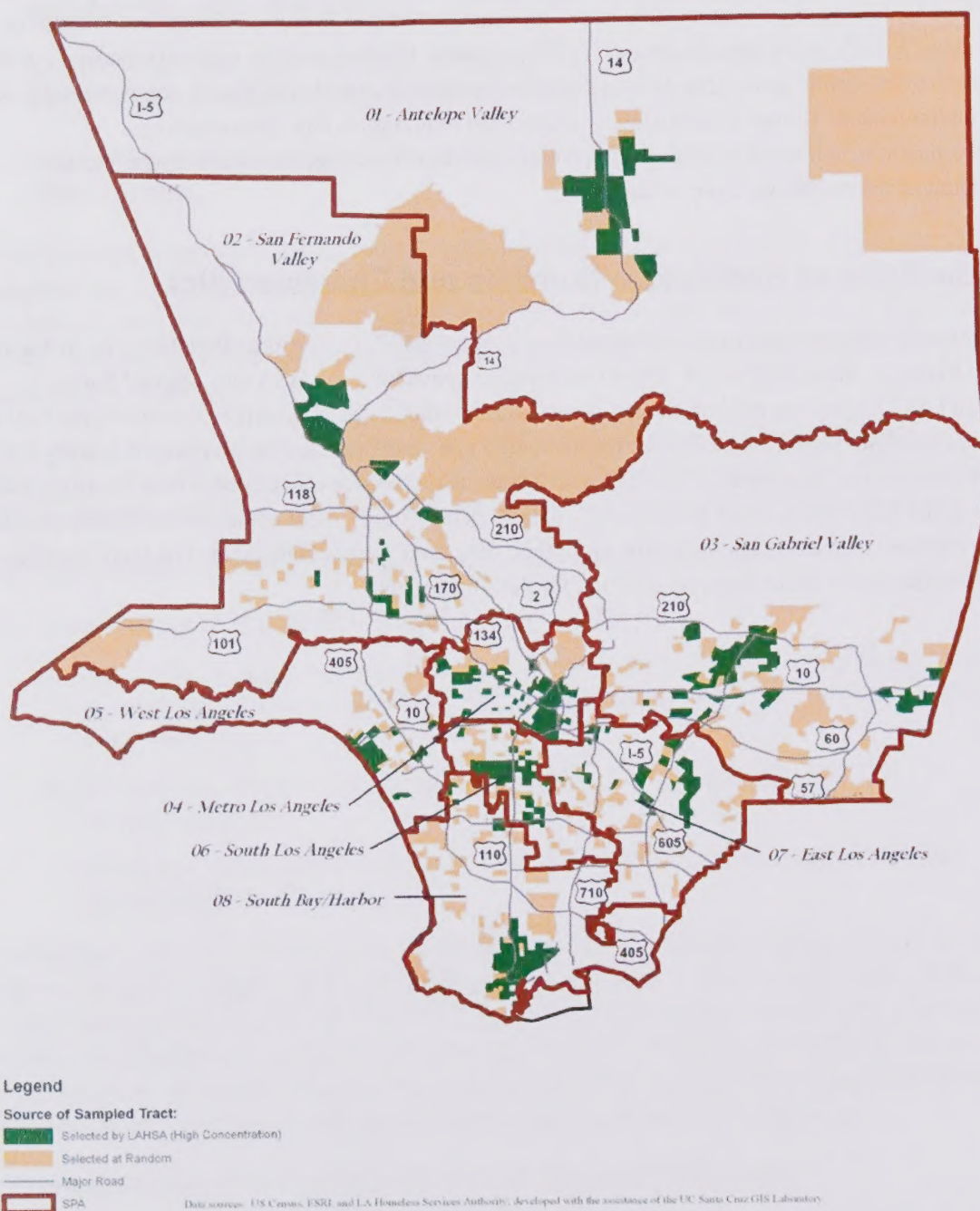
Other people absent from this report include homeless persons living in highly inaccessible places such as abandoned buildings, areas where safety issues prevented enumerators from entering, and forested or desert areas. Finally, some specific groups – such as youths, families, and the migrant homeless – who tend not to be as visible among the general homeless population, are challenging to enumerate and were likely undercounted. Though challenging, we have tried to minimize any undercount or misrepresentation. Where we believe the enumeration and methodology may have resulted in an undercount or overcount, we have so stated.

The Unsheltered Homeless – Numbers and Characteristics

The point-in-time street count was conducted from January 25-27 from approximately 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. for Service Planning Areas (SPAs) 2-8. Due to information provided to LAHSA and Applied Survey Research (ASR) regarding the best times for enumeration, the Project Committee decided to perform a morning enumeration of SPA 1 between the hours of 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. on the morning of January 25. Census enumerators canvassed 510 U.S. Census Tracts over the three-day period. These tracts were a sample of the 1,829 census tract that lie within Los Angeles County's CoC. Shelters and institutions in the County reported their occupancies for the night their SPA areas were enumerated. The following figure represents the census tracts that were selected for the street count:



Figure 5: Map of Los Angeles County by Service Planning Area (SPA)



Source: US Census Bureau, ESRI, LA Homeless Services Authority, developed with the assistance of the UC Santa Cruz GIS Laboratory.

There were 19,138 persons counted within the 510 sampled tracts during the point-in-time street census. Using a correlation analysis, this number was projected to 49,355 people for the whole of Los Angeles County, excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena. In addition, 9,878 persons were counted in the point-in-time shelter and institutional census. An additional 4,360 homeless people were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, but did not meet HUD's homeless definition (these people are mentioned in further detail on page 22).

The general population telephone survey generated projected results of an additional 23,058 unsheltered homeless (8,647 individuals, 14,411 family members). The total of the projected street count and final shelter count was 82,291 homeless persons. For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation.

Since the homeless survey results were assumed to be indicative of the entire homeless population, we can use the results from the homeless survey to project the gender and familial status of unsheltered homeless individuals. Due to the fact that the survey population did not fully reflect the census findings (88% unsheltered / 12% sheltered for the census versus 60% unsheltered / 40% sheltered for the survey), the survey responses were statistically adjusted (or weighted) to more accurately reflect the census findings. The unsheltered subpopulations below were derived from the weighted survey results. For further detail about how the following subpopulations were calculated, please refer to Appendix IV.

Figure 6: Projected Subpopulations of Unsheltered Homeless People

Homeless Individuals				
Individual Male	Individual Female	Transgender	Individual Youth	Subtotal
39,918	13,529	660	1,104*	55,211

Homeless Families					
# of Family Units	Males	Females	Transgender	Youth	Subtotal
6,561	2,625	4,015	379	10,184	17,202

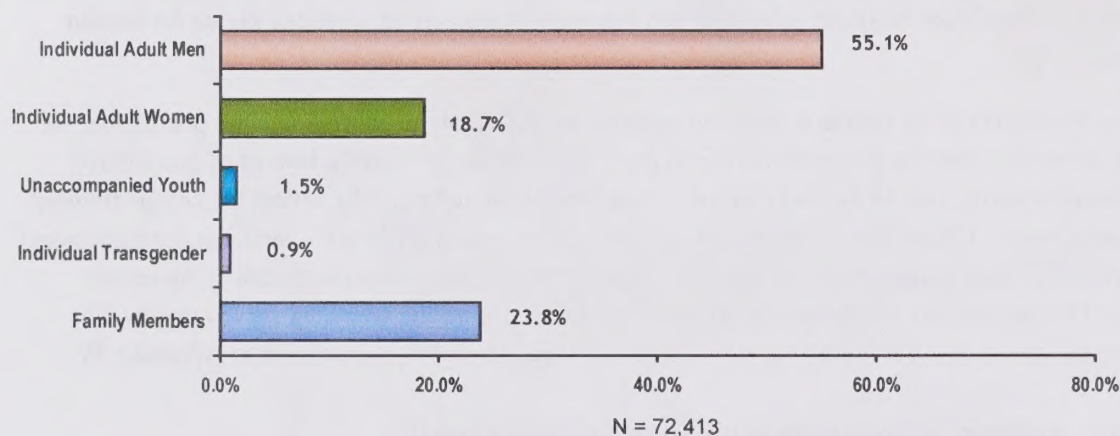
Total of Unsheltered Individuals and Families				
Males	Females	Transgender	Youth	Total
42,543	17,543	1,039	11,288	72,413

*It is believed that this number represents a significant undercount. For a detailed explanation of the challenges of enumerating homeless youth, please refer to page 95 of this report.

The following graph illustrates the distribution of the projected demographics from the street count point-in-time estimate and the homeless survey:

- 55% of all unsheltered homeless were individual males.
- 19% were individual females.
- 2% were individual youth.
- 1% were transgender.
- 24% of the estimated unsheltered homeless population belonged to families.

Figure 7: Total of All Unsheltered People by Gender, Adult or Youth, and Family Status



The Sheltered Homeless – Numbers and Characteristics

Total Shelter Count

The number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, voucher motels and institutional housing were enumerated in conjunction with the street count. Facilities reported their numbers based upon which SPA they were located in (i.e. if a shelter was in SPA 5, they would report their occupancy for the night when SPA 5 was enumerated, which was January 25).

A total of 14,238 people were counted in the point-in-time shelter census. Of these people, there were 9,878 homeless people utilizing emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. The following tables are a breakdown of the point-in-time shelter count by gender and familial status.

Figure 8: Point-in-Time Sheltered Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
Total	5,137	1,722	290	49	7,198	133	827	1,720	2,680	9,878
% of Total	52.0%	17.4%	2.9%	0.5%	72.9%	1.3%	8.4%	17.4%	27.1%	100.0%

Figure 9: Sheltered Census by Gender and Individual or Family Status

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The following tables further illustrate the results of the shelter count by the type of shelter facility. The numbers in the below tables are subsets of the 9,878 total sheltered homeless reported to HUD.

Emergency Shelter Results

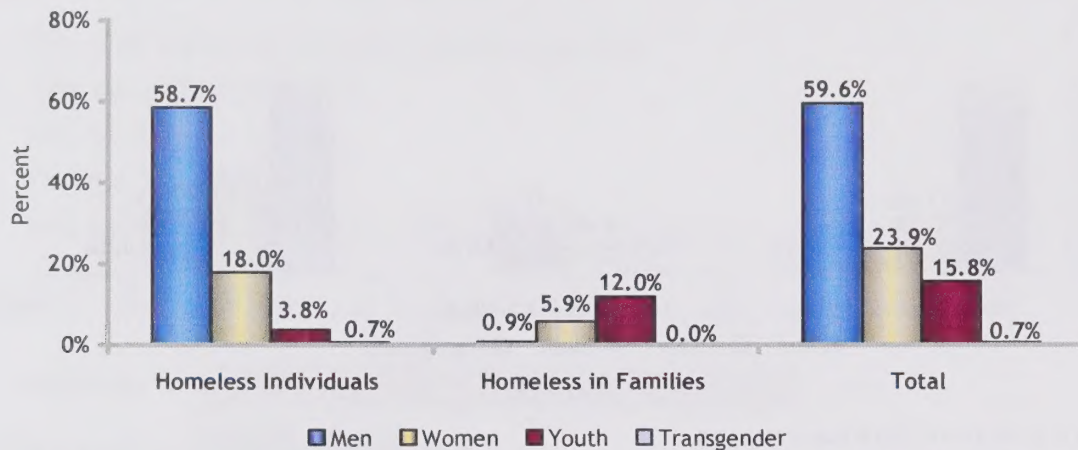
As shown in the following table:

- 4,714 people were housed in emergency shelters during the point-in-time enumeration.
- The majority (81%) of those counted in emergency shelters were individuals.
- 19% was in families.
- 60% of the emergency shelter population was adult males.
- 24% was adult females.
- 16% was youth under the age of 18 (these percentages include both individual homeless and homeless in families).

Figure 10: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Emergency Shelters

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
Total	2,769	849	181	31	3,830	41	278	565	884	4,714
% of Total	58.7%	18.0%	3.8%	0.7%	81.2%	0.9%	5.9%	12.0%	18.8%	100.0%

Figure 11: Emergency Shelter Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status



N = 4,714

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Transitional Housing Results

- 5,164 homeless persons were housed in transitional housing facilities.
- The majority of those were individuals (65%), rather than family members (35%).
- Individual males accounted for 46% of the total transitional housing population.
- Individual females comprised 17% of the transitional housing population.
- Youth in families made up 22% of the total transitional housing population.
- Females in families and males in families accounted for 11% and 2% of the total transitional housing population, respectively.

Figure 12: Number of Homeless Persons Counted in Reporting Transitional Housing

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
Total	2,368	873	109	18	3,368	92	549	1,155	1,796	5,164
% of Total	45.9%	16.9%	2.1%	0.3%	65.2%	1.8%	10.6%	22.4%	34.8%	100.0%

Figure 13: Transitional Housing Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

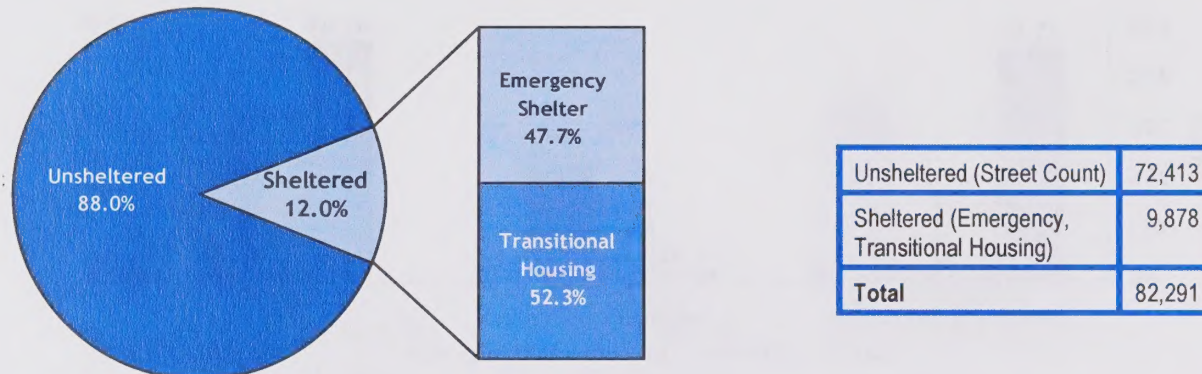
Total of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homeless

- The estimated total number of homeless (unsheltered and sheltered) who meet HUD's definition of homelessness in Los Angeles County was 82,291.

The following tables illustrate the total by setting (unsheltered versus type of shelter) and family status, by street versus shelter occupancy, and by demographic distribution. Please note that this figure only contains those homeless people who fall under HUD's definition of homeless. Those who do not fall under the definition are contained in separate charts (Figures 23-32).

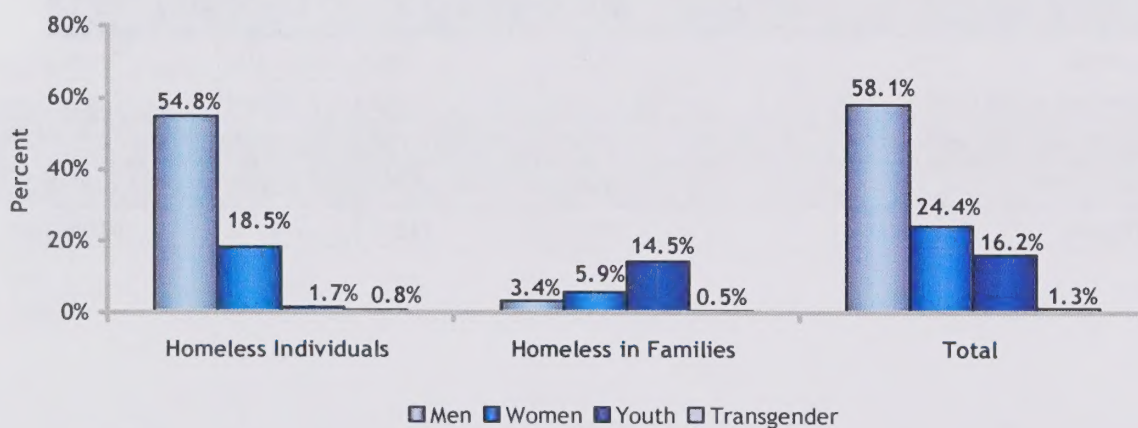
Figure 14: Estimated Homeless Census Population Total by Setting and Family Status (HUD Defined Only)

Setting	Individuals	People in Families	Total People	Percent of Total
Unsheltered	55,211	17,202	72,413	88.0%
In emergency shelter facilities	3,830	884	4,714	5.7%
In transitional housing facilities	3,368	1,796	5,164	6.3%
Totals	62,409	19,882	82,291	-----
% of Totals	75.8%	24.2%	-----	100.0%

Figure 15: Estimated Homeless Census Population Grand Total by Street and Shelter

The following graph illustrates the estimated demographic distribution of all people identified during the shelter count as well as the estimated unsheltered point-in-time count (including the general population telephone survey results):

- 58% of the estimated total homeless population was adult males.
- 24% was adult females.
- 76% of the estimated total homeless population was made up of individuals while 24% was in families.
- Youth under 18 years old – both unaccompanied and in families – made up 16% of the estimated total homeless population.
- 1% of the County's estimated homeless population was transgender individuals.

Figure 16: Demographic Distribution of Street Count and Actual Shelter Count

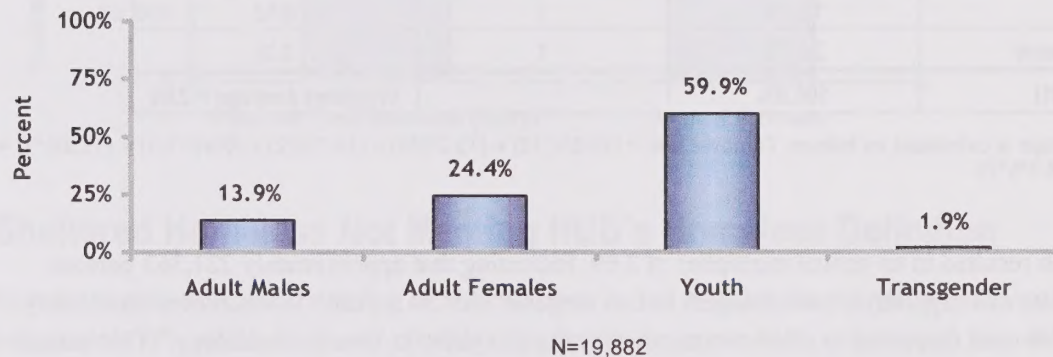
N = 82,291

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The following graph illustrates the estimated demographic distribution for homeless families identified during the street and shelter counts:

- Over 24% of homeless people in families were adult females.
- Approximately 60% of homeless people in families were youth under 18 years old.

Figure 17: Demographic Distribution of Homeless Family Members (Unsheltered Estimate and Shelter Count)



Countywide Annual Estimate

More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point in time. In any year, people will cycle in and out of homelessness. For example, someone may be homeless between February and May, and another person may become homeless between October and December. Only counting the homeless person found in a December census could under-represent the experience of the homeless person in the February to May timeline. Therefore, we always want an annualized rate to accommodate this phenomenon. Based on the Los Angeles County Homeless Survey responses, a turnover rate has been calculated to estimate the number of unique individuals who experience homelessness annually. The following is an explanation of the turnover rate calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the turnover rate:

- Length of homelessness as reported by survey respondents,
- Percentage of respondents indicating each length of homelessness, and
- The minimum turnover rate for each length category.

The length of homelessness is an important factor in determining the turnover rate. If every homeless person were homeless for an entire year, the turnover rate would be 1.0, and the number of homeless counted in a point-in-time enumeration would equal the number of people experiencing homelessness in that year. If every homeless person were homeless for exactly one month, the turnover rate would be 12, and the number of people experiencing homelessness in a year would be 12 times the number counted in any point-in-time enumeration. The following table illustrates the calculation of a turnover rate based upon the results of the 2005 Los Angeles County Homeless Survey.

Figure 18: Calculation of Los Angeles County Turnover Rate Based on Survey Results

Length of Homelessness	Percentage of Respondents	Minimum Turnover Rate	Average Turnover Rate
Less than 1 month	10.3%	12	1.24
1-3 months	13.2%	4	0.53
4-6 months	14.7%	2	0.29
7-11 months	9.9%	1.1	0.11
12 months	15.0%	1	0.15
1-2 years	12.2%	1	0.12
More than 2 years	24.7%	1	0.25
Total (N=3,161)	100.0%		Weighted Average = 2.69

Weighted Average is calculated as follows. Turnover rate = $(10.3\% \times 12) + (13.2\% \times 4) + (14.7\% \times 2) + (9.9\% \times 1.1) + (15.0\% \times 1) + (12.2\% \times 1) + (24.7\% \times 1)$.

This approach resulted in an annual multiplier of 2.69, indicating that approximately 221,363 persons $(82,291 \times 2.69)$ will experience homelessness in Los Angeles' CoC in a year. This turnover rate is very consistent with rates measured in other communities using this point-in-time methodology.⁶ This annual estimate represents 2.4% of the study area's 2005 general population estimate of 9,336,361 people (excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena).⁷ According to a 2002 study done by the National Coalition for the Homeless, approximately 3.5 million people, or about 1% of the U.S. general population, experience homelessness in a given year. Additionally, the California Research Bureau estimates that approximately 361,000 people are homeless in California at any one time (approximately 1% of California's general population), and estimates the number of people who experience homelessness over the course of a year to be between one and two million people.⁸

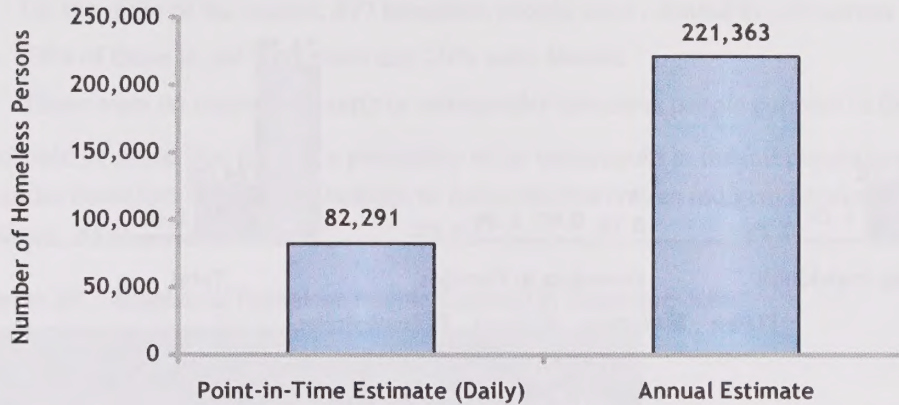
Annual estimates for the County and City of Los Angeles, as well as all eight SPAs can be found on pages 27-44 of this report. A turnover rate has been calculated for the County, the City, and each SPA. Those turnover rates were applied to each SPA's respective subpopulation categories.

It should be noted that the chronically homeless turnover rate has been calculated independently of each area's individual turnover rate. Due to the fact that the definition of chronic homelessness mandates that a person be consistently homeless for at least one year, it would be inappropriate to assign a particular SPA's general turnover rate to this population. This is because the turnover rate for chronically homeless people is substantially lower than the turnover rate for non-chronically homeless people.

⁶ San Bernardino County 2003 Homeless Census and Survey, prepared by Applied Survey Research, 2003. Monterey County Homeless Census and Homeless Youth / Foster Teen Study, prepared by Applied Survey Research, 2002. Santa Cruz County Homeless 2000 Census and Needs Assessment, prepared by Applied Survey Research, 2000. The 2003 Metro Atlanta Tri-Jurisdictional Collaborative Homeless Census and Survey, prepared by Applied Survey Research, 2003. Retrieved February 16, 2005 from: <http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org>

⁷ State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050.

⁸ Foster, Lisa K., and Snowdon, Patricia, *Addressing Long-Term Homelessness: Permanent Supportive Housing*, California Research Bureau, August 2003.

Figure 19: Point-in-Time and Annual Estimate of Homelessness in Los Angeles County Continuum of Care

Sheltered Homeless Not Meeting HUD's Homeless Definition

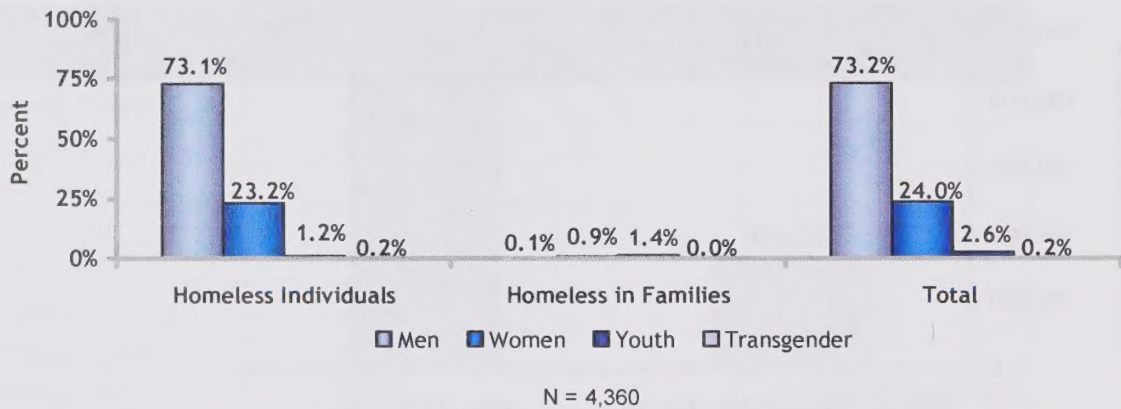
In order to gain more understanding of homelessness in Los Angeles County, people who self-identified as homeless in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities were counted, even though they did not meet HUD's definition of homelessness as cited previously. These homeless people account for an additional 4,360 homeless in Los Angeles County's CoC, but were not included in the overall PIT total. If these homeless persons were added to the PIT total, there would be 86,651 homeless people in the Los Angeles CoC (excluding the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena). For a detailed description of the methodology used to collect these numbers, please refer to the Shelter and Institution Count Methodology section on page 87.

Alcohol and drug rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and County and city jails were asked to report their occupancies in the same manner the street count was conducted. Service providers at these facilities tallied the homeless residents according to gender and familial status.

- The vast majority (73%) of those counted in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities were individual males.
- 23% were individual females.
- Nearly 98% of those counted in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities were individuals, while only 2% were members of a family.

Figure 20: Sheltered Homeless Persons Not Reported on Exhibit I Section of Continuum of Care Funding Application

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
Total	3,187	1,010	52	8	4,257	4	38	61	103	4,360
% of Total	73.1%	23.2%	1.2%	0.2%	97.6%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	2.4%	100.0%

Figure 21: Sheltered Homeless People Not Considered Homeless by HUD by Gender and Familial Status

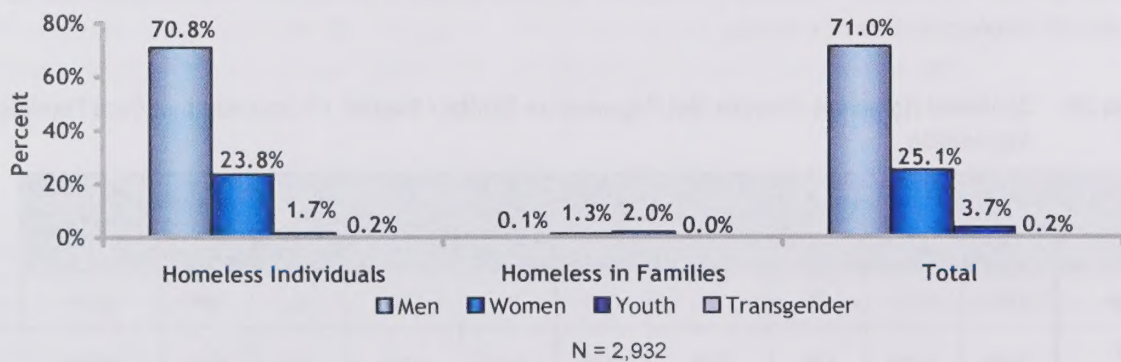
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Facilities Results

- A total of 2,932 homeless people were counted in rehabilitation facilities.
- Individual men represented the largest segment of the homeless population in rehabilitation centers, accounting for approximately 71% of those counted in these facilities.
- 25% were individual females.
- 97% of the rehabilitation facilities population was made up of individuals, while approximately 3% were in families.

Figure 22: Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Rehabilitation Facilities

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Youth in Family	Subtotal	
Total	2,077	699	49	6	2,831	4	37	60	101	2,932
% of Total	70.8%	23.8%	1.7%	0.2%	96.6%	0.1%	1.3%	2.0%	3.4%	100.0%

Figure 23: Rehabilitation Facility Occupancy by Gender and Individual or Family Status

Note: Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Jails Results

- On the night of the census, 877 homeless people were counted in jails across Los Angeles County.
- 74% of those in jail were male and 26% were female.
- There were no individual youth or transgender homeless people counted in these facilities.

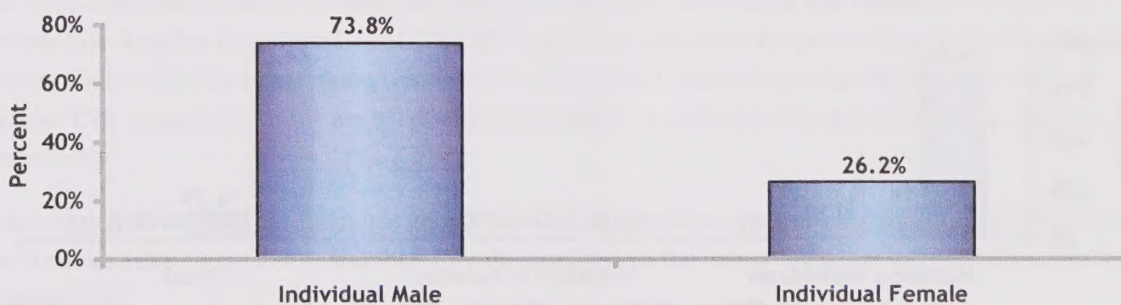
It should be noted that there is a possibility of an undercount in the jail population. It is believed this is because homeless inmates are hesitant to define themselves as indigent because it might delay their release.

Figure 24: Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Jails

	Homeless Individuals				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	
Total	647	230	0	0	877
% of Total	73.8%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Note: The counts received for the Sheriff's Department and the Los Angeles Police Department were the result of an average of the homeless population in jails for the month of January.

Figure 25: Individuals in Jails by Gender



N = 877

Figure 26: Jail Counts Reported by SPA

SPA	Jail Counts Reported by SPA								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
# of Jails	0	7	17	3	4	1	12	8	52

Hospitals Results

- 551 homeless people were counted in hospitals.
- 84% were individual males and 15% were individual females.
- With the exception of one mother-child family, all homeless persons counted in hospitals were unaccompanied individuals.

Figure 27: Number of Homeless People Counted in Reporting Hospitals

	Homeless Individuals					Homeless Families				Total
	Single Male	Single Female	Single Youth	Single Transgender	Subtotal	Male in Family	Female in Family	Single Youth	Subtotal	
Total	463	81	3	2	549	0	1	1	2	551
% of Total	84.0%	14.7%	0.5%	0.4%	99.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	100.0%

It should be noted that many hospitals do not record the living situations of their patients. Additionally, when living situations are recorded, they are normally self-reported by the patients. These factors contribute to a potential undercount of homeless people in hospitals.

Figure 28: Hospital Occupancy by Gender or Familial Status

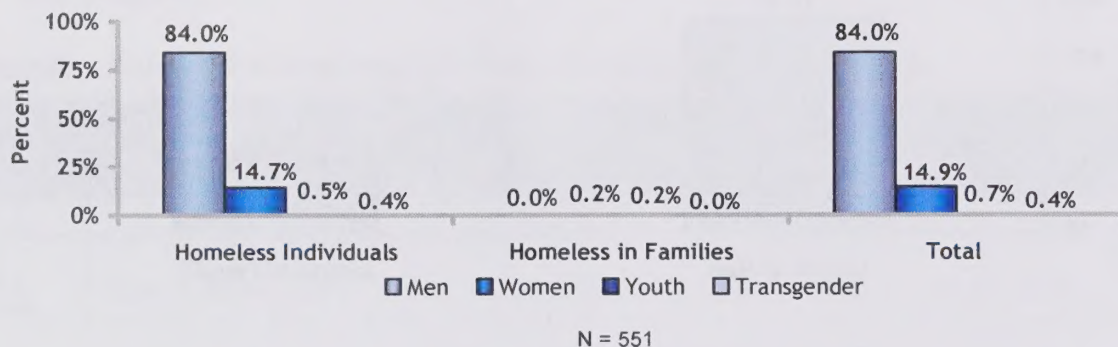


Figure 29: Hospital Counts Reported by SPA

SPA	Hospital Counts Reported by SPA								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
# of Hospitals	1	5	8	9	6	6	5	3	43

Census Subpopulations and Jurisdictional Results

Skid Row

Due to the fact that Central City East, also known as Skid Row, has such a high concentration of homeless persons in a small area, all three census tracts that comprise Skid Row were enumerated.⁹ The street count revealed that 3,668 homeless persons live in Skid Row. Of those people, 1,994 reside in shelters and 1,674 live on the streets, in encampments, and in vehicles. The Skid Row homeless population, found in an area that comprises roughly 52 city blocks, makes up approximately 4.5% of the Los Angeles CoC's homeless population.

The majority of those living in Skid Row are individuals. The point-in-time count revealed 2,989 individuals, 107 people in families, and 572 people who were of unknown gender, individual, or family status. Of the 3,096 individuals and family members counted in Skid Row, 2,303 are men, 579 are women, and 123 are of unknown gender. Not included in these gender counts are youth in Skid Row. Ninety-one youth live in Skid Row, 23 unaccompanied and 68 in families.

SPA and Jurisdictional Breakdowns

The following maps, charts and tables are provided to present the results and estimates of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. The SPA maps are used with the permission of The Los Angeles County Children's Planning Council. Maps of Los Angeles County Supervisorial Districts and Los Angeles City Council Districts are used with the permission of the County and City of Los Angeles, respectively.

Please note that the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena were not included in the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, and therefore the numbers in the below tables reflect only those for the Los Angeles CoC.

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation. This definition was used for CoC, SPA, and Los Angeles city breakdowns.

For a detailed list of the census tracts that were physically enumerated, please refer to Appendix III.

⁹ The census tracts that encompass Skid Row are tracts 2062, 2063, and 2073. Although tract 2073 includes a small area that is not part of Skid Row, all three tracts must be included in the Skid Row analysis to give the most accurate picture of the area.

County and SPA Census Subpopulations Results

Los Angeles Continuum of Care

Figure 30: Los Angeles Continuum of Care Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	82,291
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	221,363

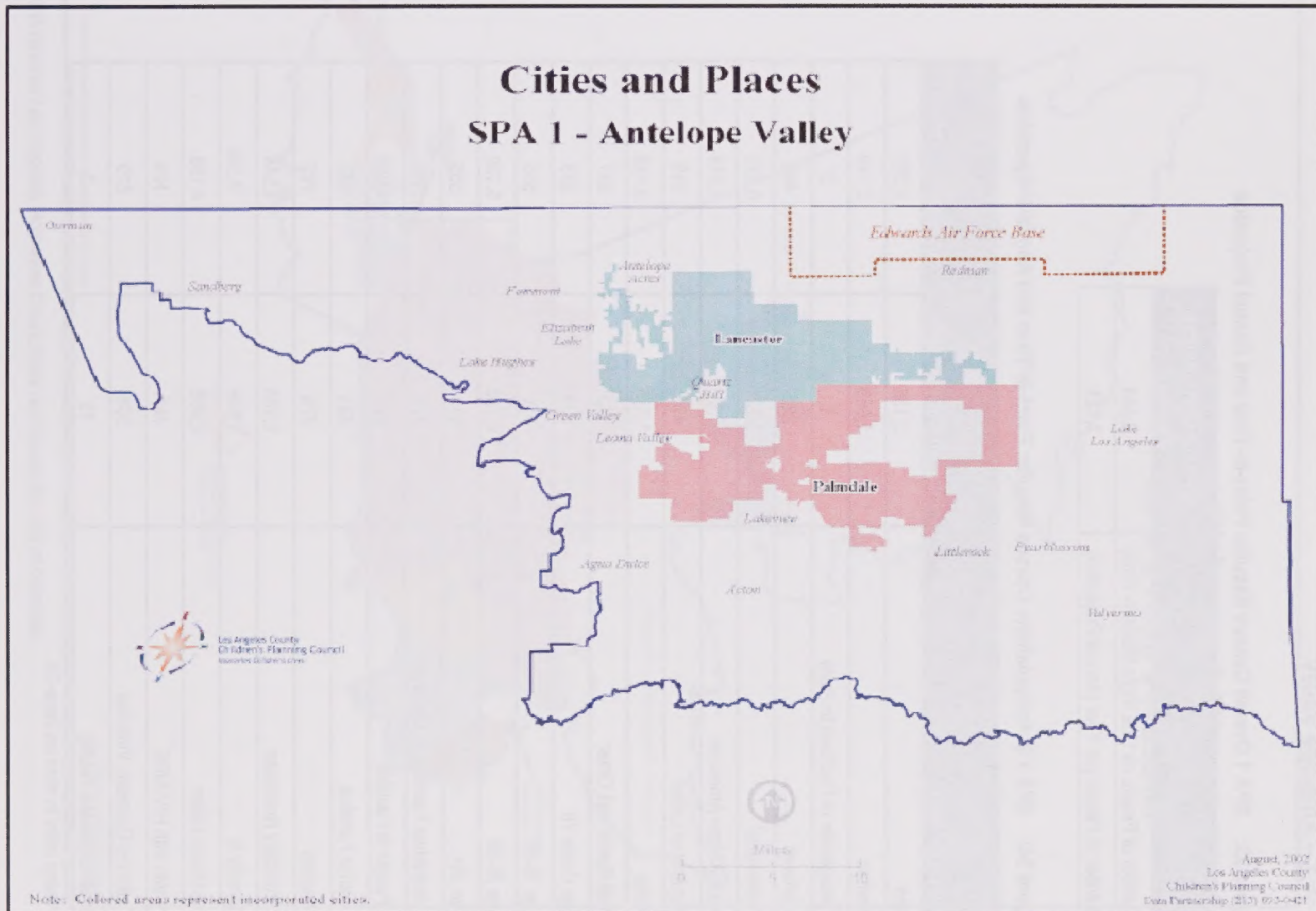
Figure 31: Los Angeles Continuum of Care Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	47,813	128,617
Women	20,092	54,047
Transgender or Declined to State	1,088	2,927
Sheltered	9,878	26,572
Unsheltered	72,413	194,791
Black/African American	34,093	91,711
Hispanic or Latino	19,447	52,312
White	22,595	60,780
Multi-Racial and Other	6,156	16,560
Age Under 18	13,298	35,772
Age 18-24	6,659	17,911
Age 25-55	55,277	148,696
Age 56+	7,064	19,003
# Individual Families w/ Children	7,397	19,897
# People in Families	19,882	53,483
Youth in Families	11,899	32,008
Veterans	15,420	41,479
Chronically Homeless	34,512	46,251
Mentally Ill	29,293	78,799
Substance Users	43,920	118,144
People with HIV/AIDS	2,880	7,748
Victims of Domestic Violence	9,463	25,457
Unaccompanied Youth‡	1,394‡	3,750

‡ It is believed that this number represents a significant undercount. For a detailed explanation of the challenges of enumerating homeless youth, please refer to page 95 of this report.

Note: The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count did not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, or Pasadena.

Figure 32: Map – SPA 1



SPA 1 – Antelope Valley**Figure 33: SPA 1 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection**

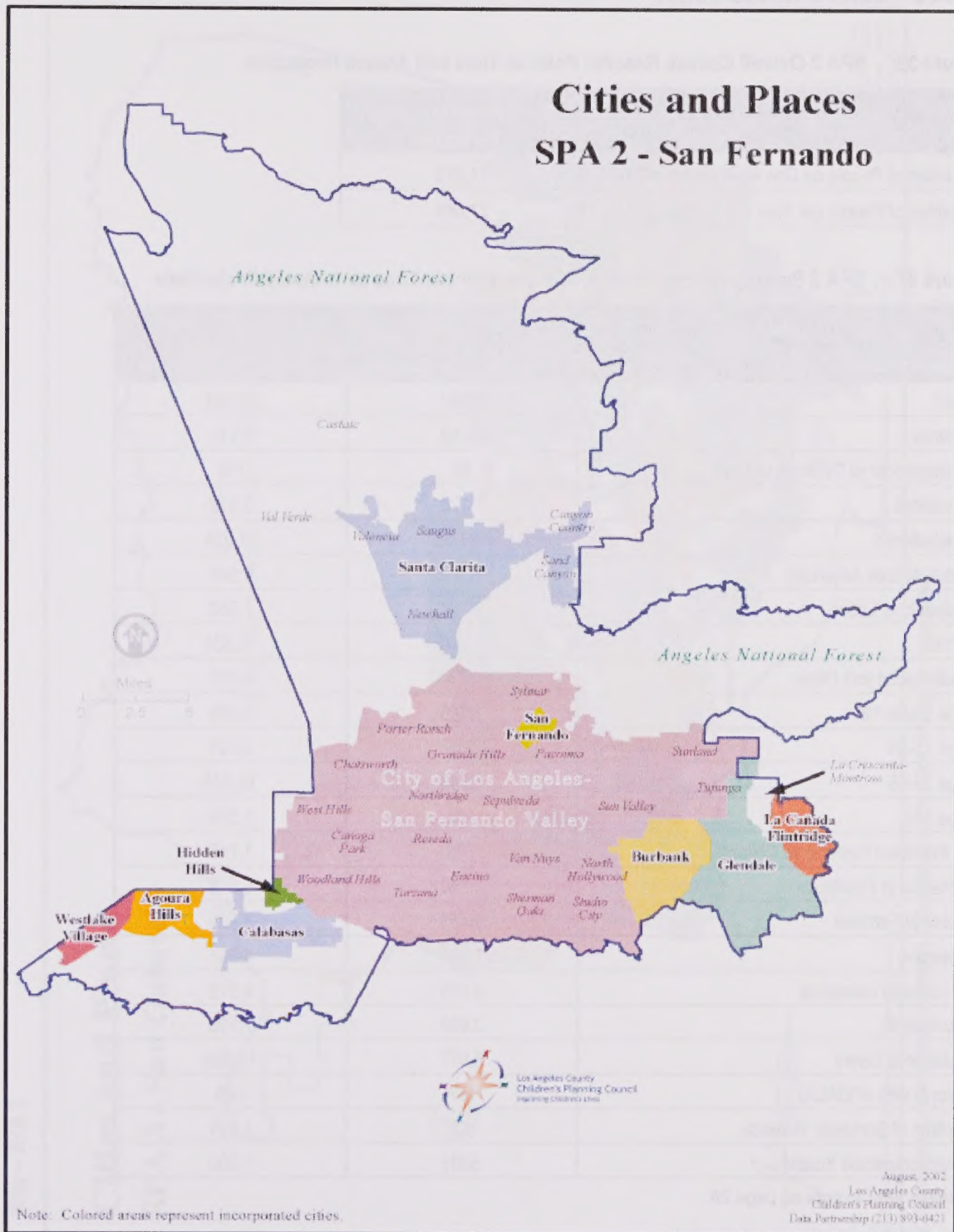
	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	3,544
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	7,123

Figure 34: SPA 1 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	2,138	4,297
Women	1,069	2,149
Transgender or Declined to State	1	2
Sheltered	223	448
Unsheltered	3,321	6,675
Black/African American	953	1,916
Hispanic or Latino	457	919
White	1,715	3,448
Multi-Racial and Other	418	841
Age Under 18	336	675
Age 18-24	276	555
Age 25-55	2,656	5,339
Age 56+	276	555
# Individual Families w/ Children	172	346
# People in Families	526	1,056
Youth in Families	335	673
Veterans	379	762
Chronically Homeless	2,106	2,548
Mentally Ill	1,666	3,348
Substance Users	2,066	4,153
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	308	619
Unaccompanied Youth‡	1‡	2

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Figure 35: Map – SPA 2



The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count does not include the city of Glendale.

SPA 2 – San Fernando Valley

Figure 36: SPA 2 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	11,275
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	27,060

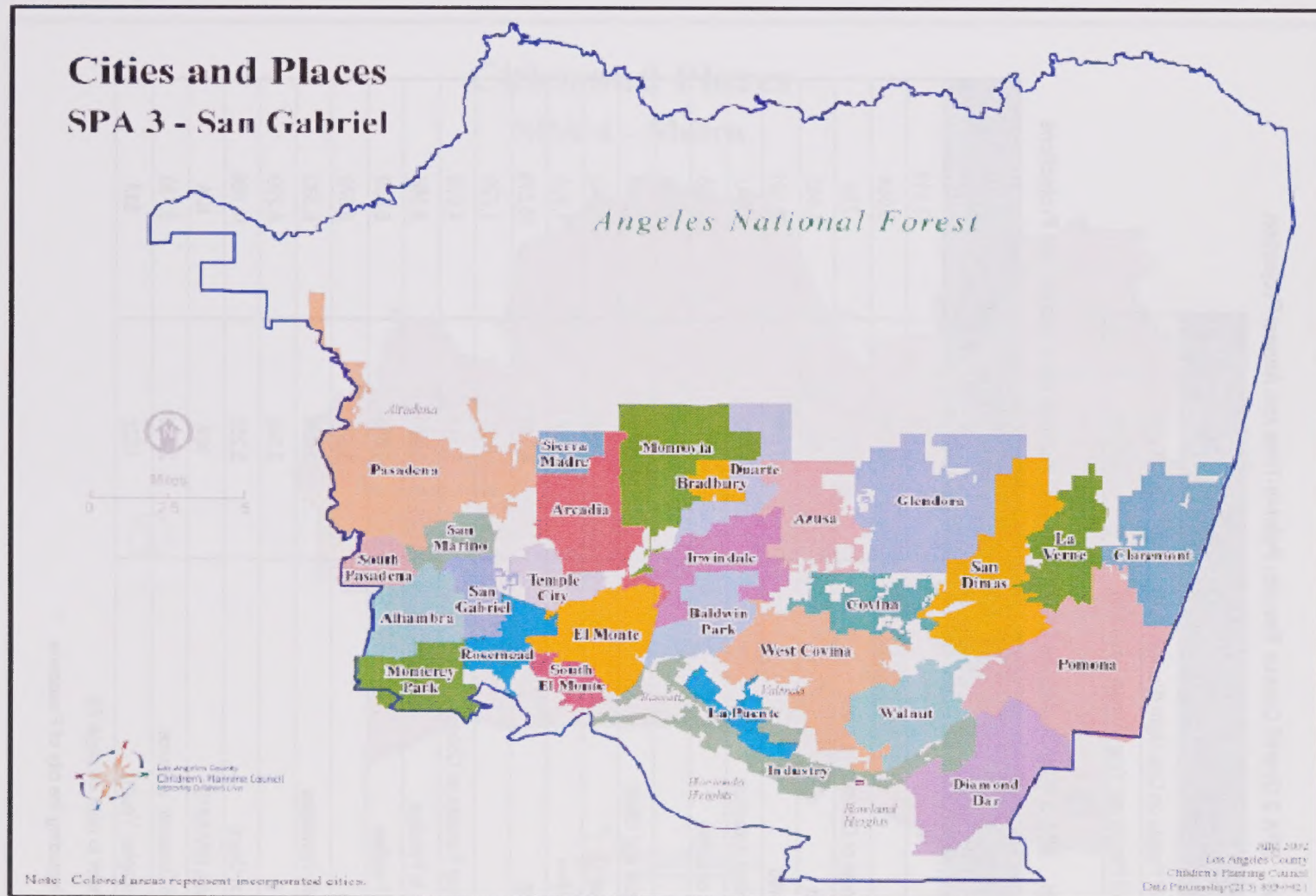
Figure 37: SPA 2 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	6,492	15,581
Women	2,799	6,718
Transgender or Declined to State	69	165
Sheltered	1,176	2,822
Unsheltered	10,099	24,238
Black/African American	2,729	6,549
Hispanic or Latino	3,191	7,658
White	4,510	10,824
Multi-Racial and Other	846	2,030
Age Under 18	1,915	4,595
Age 18-24	955	2,291
Age 25-55	7,843	18,824
Age 56+	562	1,350
# Individual Families w/ Children	725	1,740
# People in Families	2,240	5,376
Youth in Families	1,415	3,395
Veterans	1,951	4,681
Chronically Homeless	5,056	6,572
Mentally Ill	2,999	7,198
Substance Users	6,077	14,585
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	800	1,921
Unaccompanied Youth‡	500‡	1,200

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Note: Not including the city of Glendale.

Figure 38: Map – SPA 3



The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count does not include the city of Pasadena.

SPA 3 – San Gabriel Valley**Figure 39: SPA 3 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection**

	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	9,254
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	24,986

Figure 40: SPA 3 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	5,118	13,819
Women	1,876	5,064
Transgender or Declined to State	281	759
Sheltered	550	1,485
Unsheltered	8,704	23,501
Black/African American	1,832	4,947
Hispanic or Latino	3,202	8,645
White	3,313	8,945
Multi-Racial and Other	907	2,449
Age Under 18	1,979	5,342
Age 18-24	495	1,336
Age 25-55	6,140	16,579
Age 56+	640	1,729
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,711	4,619
# People in Families	3,550	9,586
Youth in Families	1,855	5,009
Veterans	3,211	8,670
Chronically Homeless	3,626	5,330
Mentally Ill	3,045	8,220
Substance Users	6,256	16,890
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,493	6,730
Unaccompanied Youth‡	123‡	333

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Note: Not including the city of Pasadena.

Figure 41: Map – SPA 4



SPA 4 – Metro Los Angeles

Figure 42: SPA 4 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

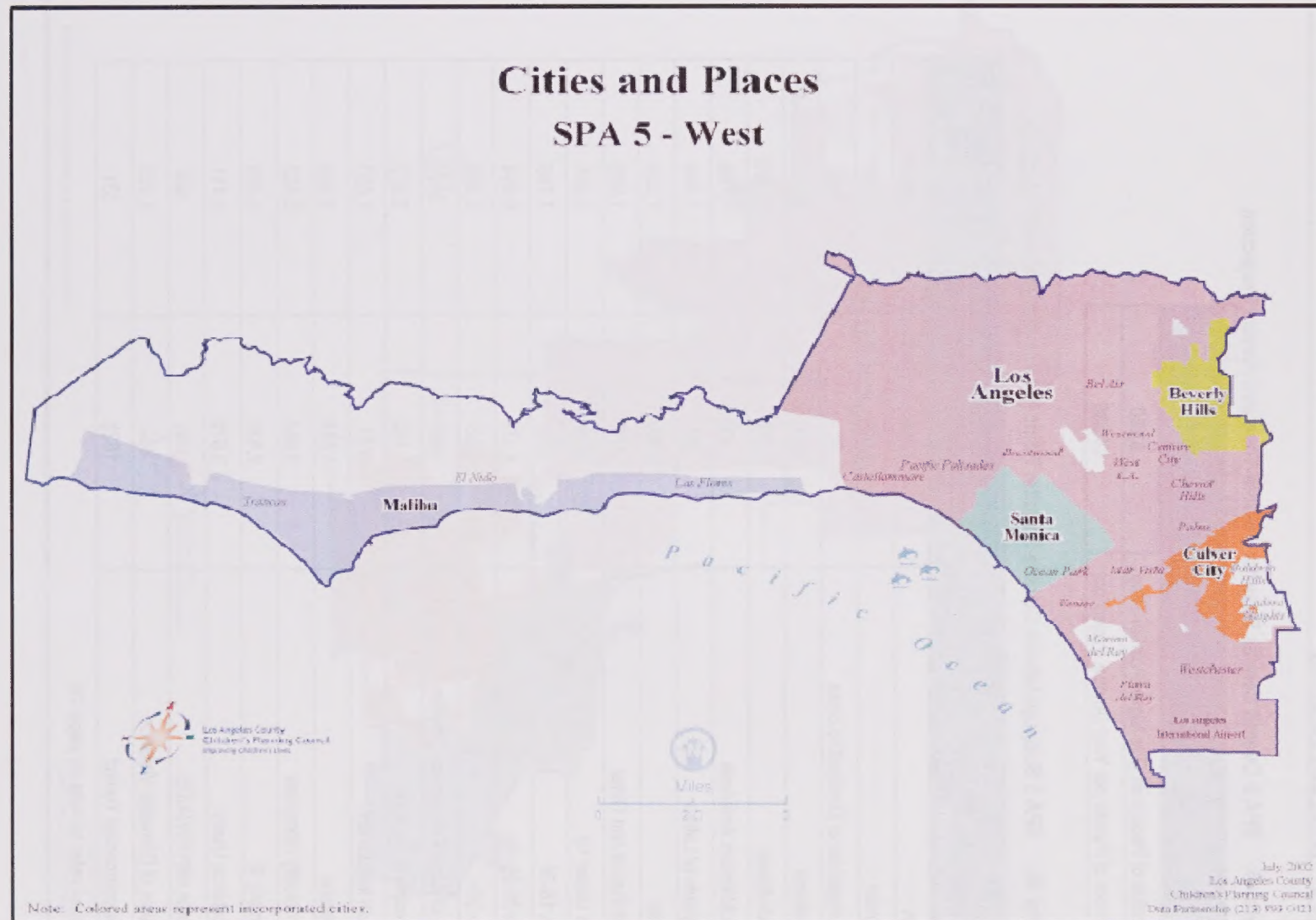
	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	20,023
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	52,961

Figure 43: SPA 4 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	12,856	34,005
Women	4,303	11,381
Transgender or Declined to State	420	1,111
Sheltered	4,029	10,657
Unsheltered	15,994	42,304
Black/African American	10,372	27,434
Hispanic or Latino	4,665	12,340
White	3,584	9,480
Multi-Racial and Other	1,402	3,707
Age Under 18	2,444	6,463
Age 18-24	1,932	5,110
Age 25-55	13,940	36,873
Age 56+	1,707	4,515
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,719	4,547
# People in Families	3,967	10,494
Youth in Families	2,219	5,870
Veterans	2,723	7,203
Chronically Homeless	8,336	11,171
Mentally Ill	7,949	21,025
Substance Users	8,870	23,462
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,539	4,071
Unaccompanied Youth‡	224‡	593

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Figure 44: Map – SPA 5



SPA 5 – West Los Angeles**Figure 45: SPA 5 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection**

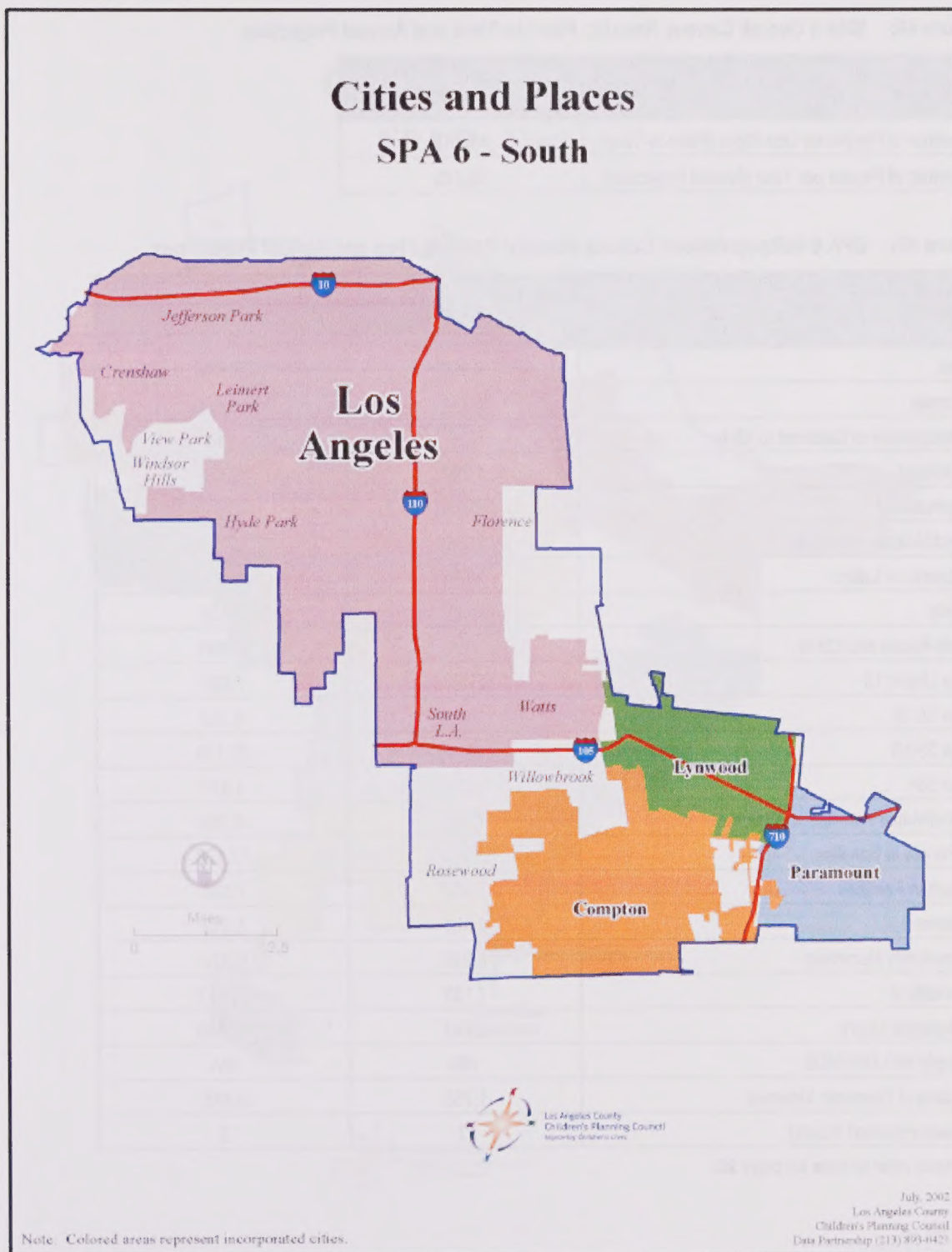
	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	6,860
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	14,886

Figure 46: SPA 5 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	4,316	9,366
Women	1,550	3,363
Transgender or Declined to State	95	206
Sheltered	971	2,107
Unsheltered	5,889	12,779
Black/African American	1,935	4,198
Hispanic or Latino	665	1,444
White	3,382	7,339
Multi-Racial and Other	878	1,905
Age Under 18	899	1,951
Age 18-24	823	1,785
Age 25-55	4,375	9,494
Age 56+	763	1,656
# Individual Families w/ Children	390	847
# People in Families	1,185	2,572
Youth in Families	747	1,620
Veterans	1,818	3,945
Chronically Homeless	3,664	5,422
Mentally Ill	2,531	5,493
Substance Users	3,876	8,411
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	462	1,003
Unaccompanied Youth‡	152‡	331

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Figure 47: Map – SPA 6



SPA 6 – South Los Angeles

Figure 48: SPA 6 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

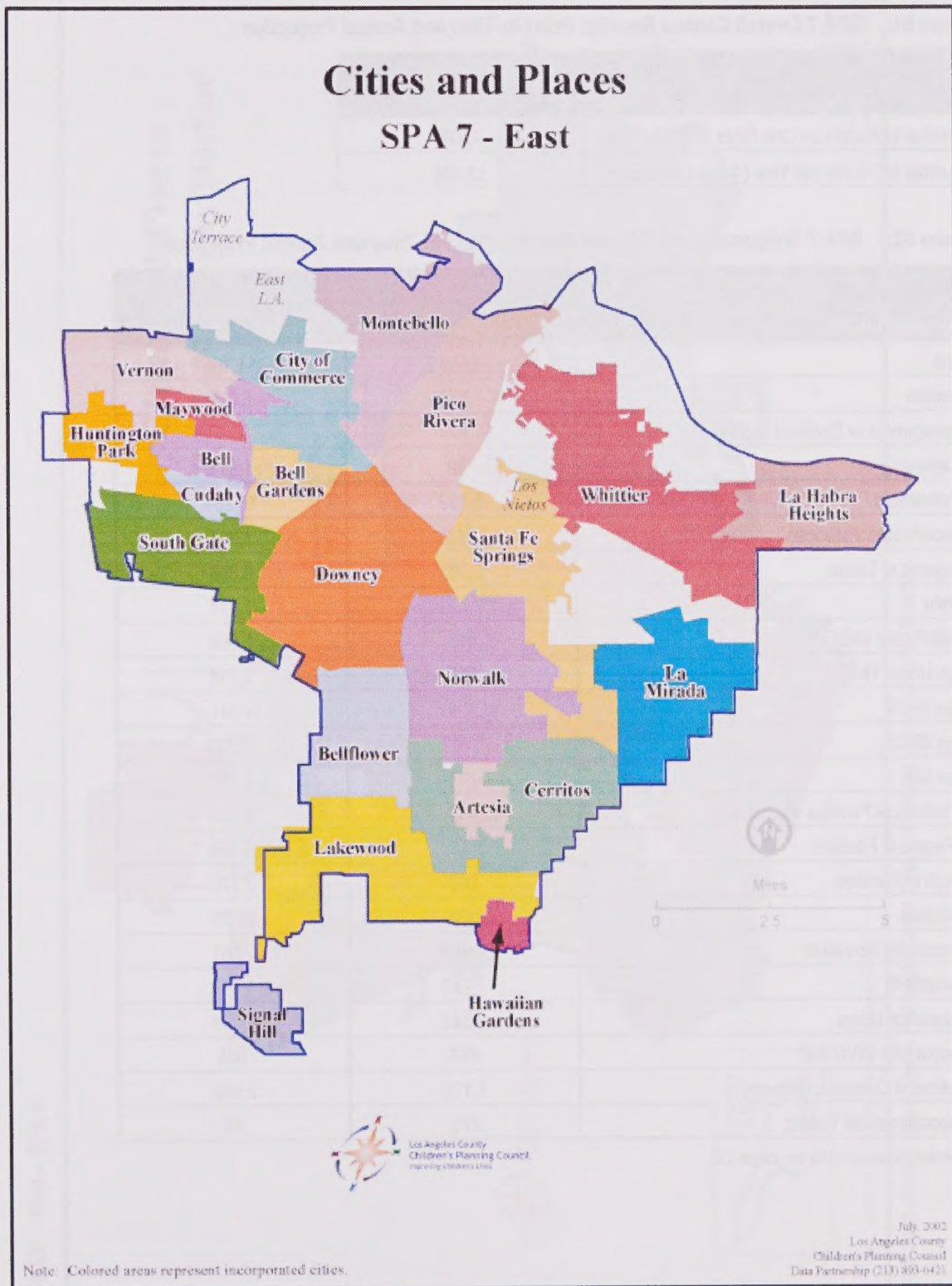
	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	16,787
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	52,375

Figure 49: SPA 6 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	8,990	28,048
Women	5,144	16,050
Transgender or Declined to State	220	686
Sheltered	1,207	3,766
Unsheltered	15,580	48,610
Black/African American	12,439	38,810
Hispanic or Latino	2,871	8,956
White	772	2,409
Multi-Racial and Other	705	2,200
Age Under 18	2,433	7,592
Age 18-24	1,536	4,792
Age 25-55	11,268	35,155
Age 56+	1,550	4,837
# Individual Families w/ Children	1,365	4,258
# People in Families	3,903	12,178
Youth in Families	2,432	7,588
Veterans	2,065	6,442
Chronically Homeless	6,269	8,276
Mentally Ill	7,185	22,417
Substance Users	8,763	27,340
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,755	5,475
Unaccompanied Youth‡	1‡	3

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Figure 50: Map – SPA 7



SPA 7 – East Los Angeles**Figure 51: SPA 7 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection**

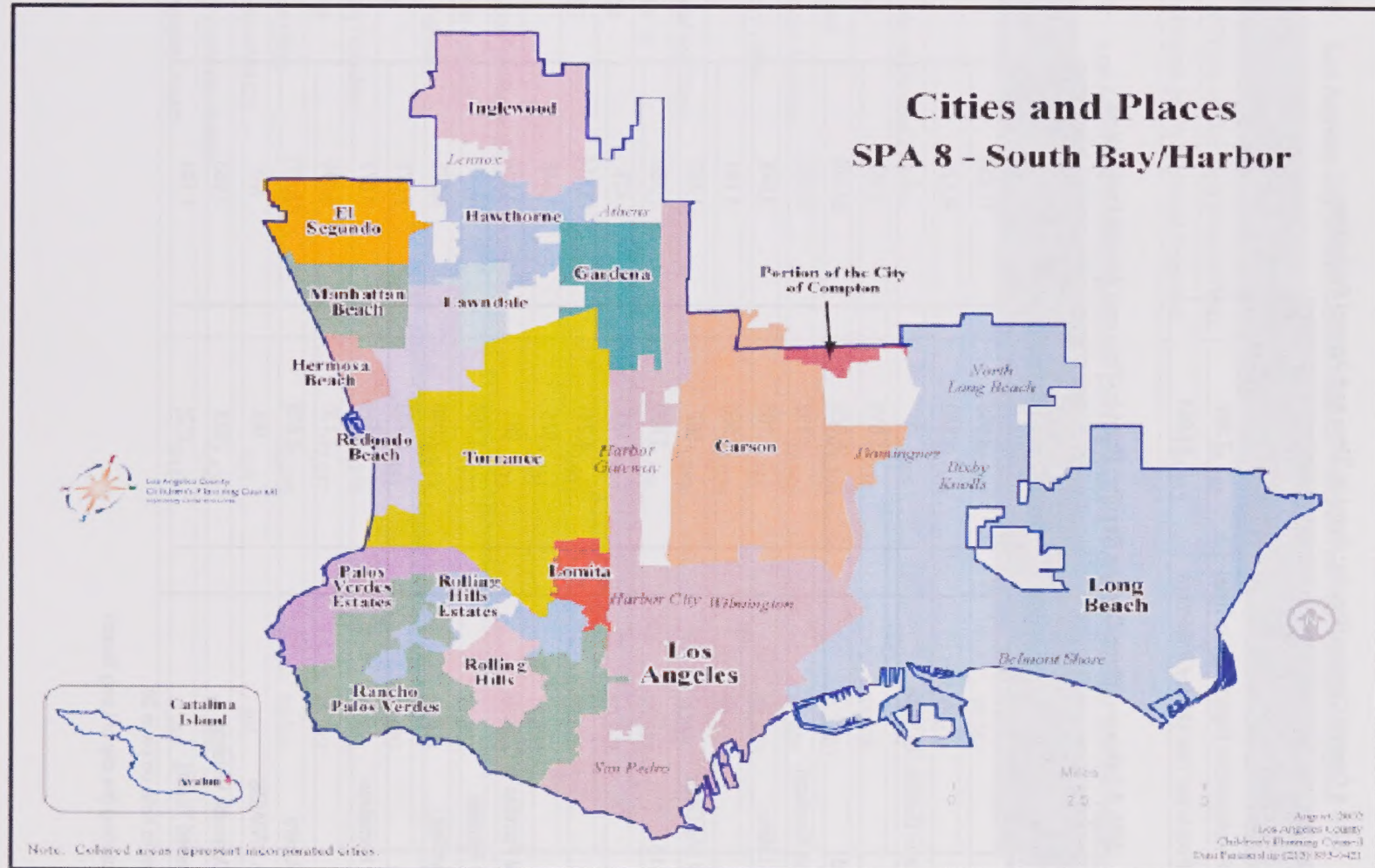
	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	7,178
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	18,376

Figure 52: SPA 7 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	4,338	11,105
Women	1,975	5,057
Transgender or Declined to State	-	-
Sheltered	709	1,815
Unsheltered	6,469	16,561
Black/African American	703	1,801
Hispanic or Latino	3,280	8,398
White	2,778	7,111
Multi-Racial and Other	416	1,066
Age Under 18	865	2,214
Age 18-24	524	1,341
Age 25-55	5,013	12,833
Age 56+	777	1,988
# Individual Families w/ Children	462	1,183
# People in Families	1,351	3,458
Youth in Families	848	2,170
Veterans	1,084	2,775
Chronically Homeless	2,906	3,051
Mentally Ill	1,780	4,557
Substance Users	3,345	8,563
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,170	2,995
Unaccompanied Youth†	17†	44

† Please refer to note on page 28.

Figure 53: Map – SPA 8



The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count does not include the city of Long Beach.

SPA 8 – South Bay/Harbor**Figure 54: SPA 8 Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection**

	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	7,369
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	23,654

Figure 55: SPA 8 Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	3,568	11,454
Women	1,380	4,429
Transgender or Declined to State	1	3
Sheltered	1,013	3,252
Unsheltered	6,356	20,403
Black/African American	3,132	10,053
Hispanic or Latino	1,105	3,548
White	2,550	8,184
Multi-Racial and Other	582	1,869
Age Under 18	2,420	7,769
Age 18-24	133	426
Age 25-55	4,241	13,614
Age 56+	575	1,846
# Individual Families w/ Children	983	3,157
# People in Families	3,155	10,128
Youth in Families	2,048	6,575
Veterans	2,203	7,073
Chronically Homeless	2,619	3,877
Mentally Ill	2,130	6,836
Substance Users	4,679	15,021
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	923	2,963
Unaccompanied Youth‡	372‡	1,194

‡ Please refer to note on page 28.

Note: Not including the city of Long Beach.

Los Angeles City Census Subpopulations Results

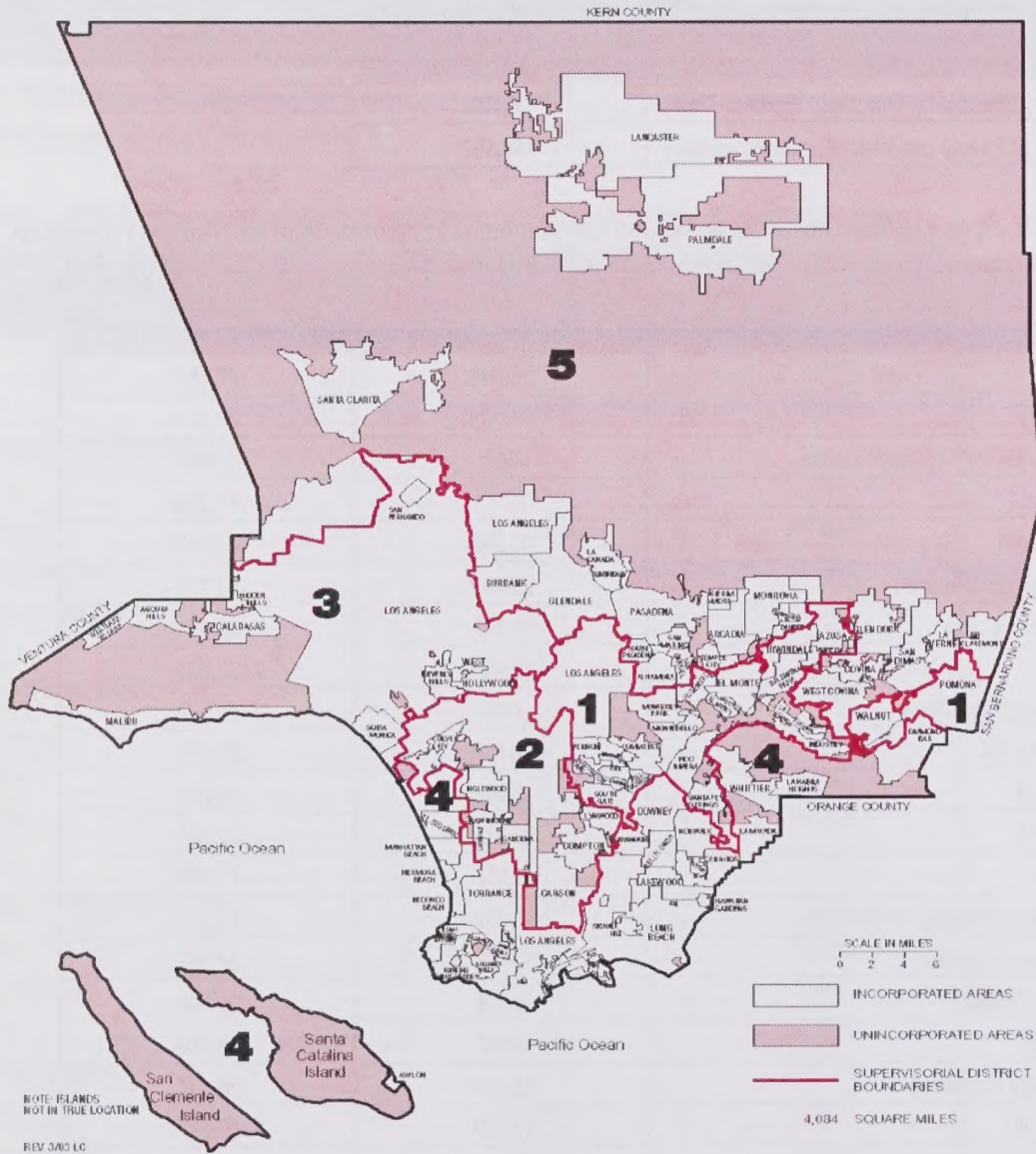
Figure 56: Los Angeles City Overall Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projection

	Number of Homeless Persons
Number of People on One Night (Point-in-Time)	48,103
Number of People per Year (Annual Projection)	130,362

Figure 57: Los Angeles City Subpopulations Census Results: Point-in-Time and Annual Projections

Subpopulation	Point-in-Time Results	Annual Projections
Men	26,811	72,657
Women	11,233	30,441
Transgender or Declined to State	602	1,630
Sheltered	6,774	18,358
Unsheltered	41,329	112,002
Black/African American	22,849	61,921
Hispanic or Latino	9,765	26,463
White	12,026	32,590
Multi-Racial and Other	3,463	9,386
Age Under 18	9,458	25,632
Age 18-24	3,942	10,682
Age 25-55	30,452	82,525
Age 56+	4,251	11,520
# Individual Families w/ Children	4,439	12,029
# People in Families	13,973	37,867
Youth in Families	8,614	23,343
Veterans	8,851	23,986
Chronically Homeless	18,945	26,144
Mentally Ill	17,077	46,277
Substance Users	22,079	59,835
People with HIV/AIDS	N/A	N/A
Victims of Domestic Violence	4,425	11,993
Unaccompanied Youth	845*	2,289

Figure 58: Map – Supervisorial Districts

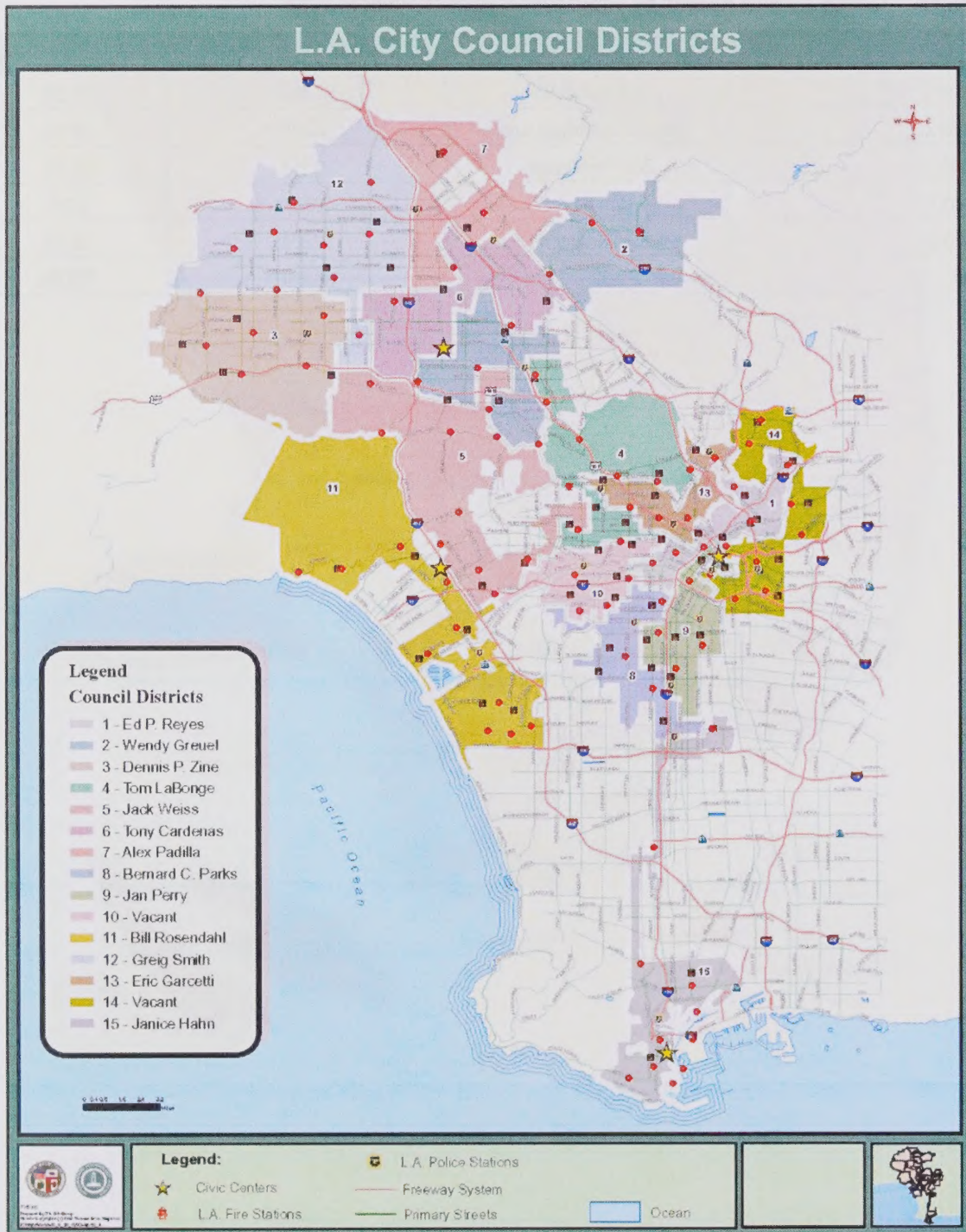


Los Angeles County Census Results by Supervisorial District

Figure 59: County Census Results by Supervisorial District: Point-in-Time

Supervisorial District	Supervisor	Point-in-Time Results	% of Total
District 1	Gloria Molina	20,840	25.3%
District 2	Yvonne Brathwaite Burke	26,876	32.6%
District 3	Zev Yaroslavsky	16,601	20.2%
District 4	Don Knabe	7,623	9.3%
District 5	Michael D. Antonovich	10,351	12.6%
Total		82,291	100.0%

Figure 60: Map – Los Angeles City Council Districts



*Note: The Council Member positions for districts 10 and 14 were vacant at the time of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. The Council Members listed for districts 10 and 14 were elected on November 8, 2005.

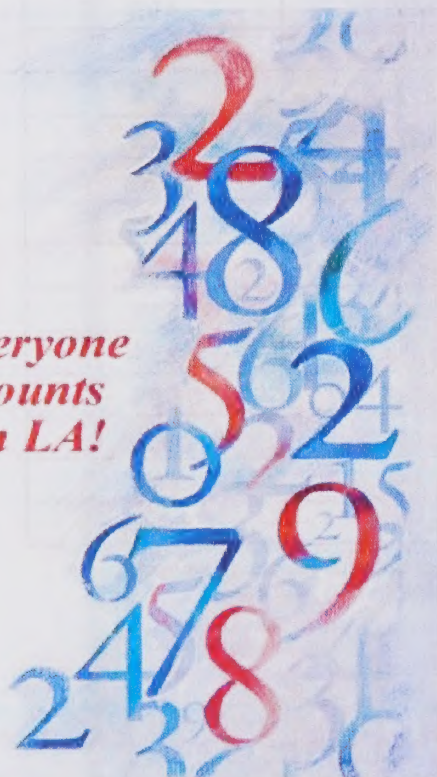
Los Angeles City Census Results by City Council District

Figure 61: Los Angeles City Census Results by City Council District: Point-in-Time

Los Angeles City Council District	Council Member	Point-in-Time Results	% of Total
District 1	Ed P. Reyes	4,587	9.5%
District 2	Wendy Greuel	1,531	3.2%
District 3	Dennis P. Zine	1,524	3.2%
District 4	Tom LaBonge	1,929	4.0%
District 5	Jack Weiss	2,066	4.3%
District 6	Tony Cardenas	2,254	4.7%
District 7	Alex Padilla	1,769	3.7%
District 8	Bernard C. Parks	6,484	13.5%
District 9	Jan Perry	8,425	17.5%
District 10	Herb Wesson*	3,143	6.5%
District 11	Bill Rosendahl	2,526	5.3%
District 12	Greig Smith	1,123	2.3%
District 13	Eric Garcetti	2,858	5.9%
District 14	José Huizar*	5,036	10.5%
District 15	Janice Hahn	2,850	5.9%
Total		48,103	100.0%

*Note: The Council Member positions for districts 10 and 14 were vacant at the time of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. The Council Members listed for districts 10 and 14 were elected on November 8, 2005.

*Everyone
Counts
in LA!*



Homeless Survey Findings

Homeless Survey Findings

The following section provides an overview of the findings generated from the Los Angeles County Homeless Survey. Approximately 3,187 surveys were administered over a four-week period. Almost 5% of these surveys were conducted in Spanish. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results, and all survey results display valid percentages only. *Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question will not necessarily equal the total number of surveys.* A detailed explanation of the methodology used for the 2005 Los Angeles County Homeless Survey can be found on page 96 of this report. A copy of the survey instrument, as well as a complete list of survey questions and responses, can be found in Appendices V and VII, respectively. This survey is a separate component from the general population telephone survey.

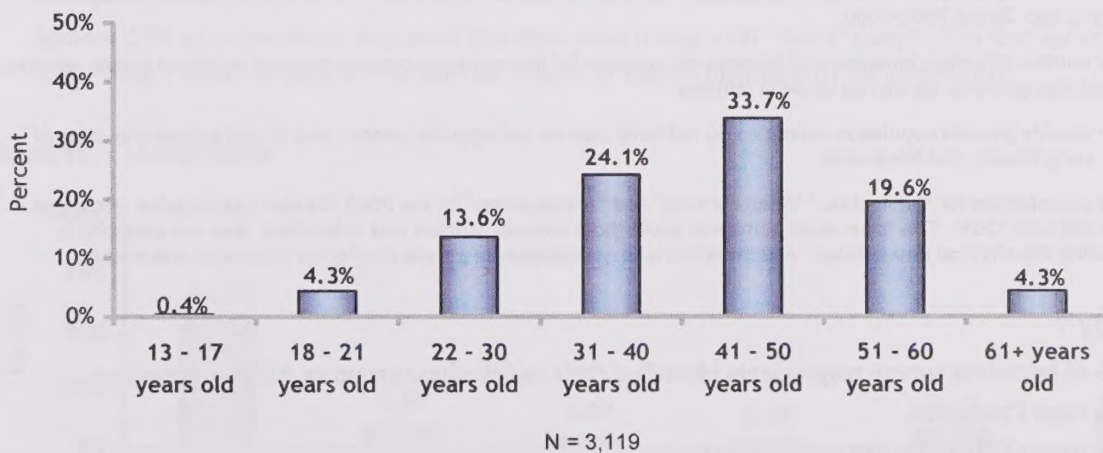
Demographics

In order to measure the diversity of homeless residents in Los Angeles County, respondents were asked to answer several demographic questions pertaining to their age, gender, ethnicity, and military service.

Age

- 34% of survey respondents were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- The second largest age segment was 31-40 years of age (24%).
- 20% were between the ages of 51 and 60.
- 14% of respondents were between 22 and 30 years old.

Figure 62: Survey Respondents by Age

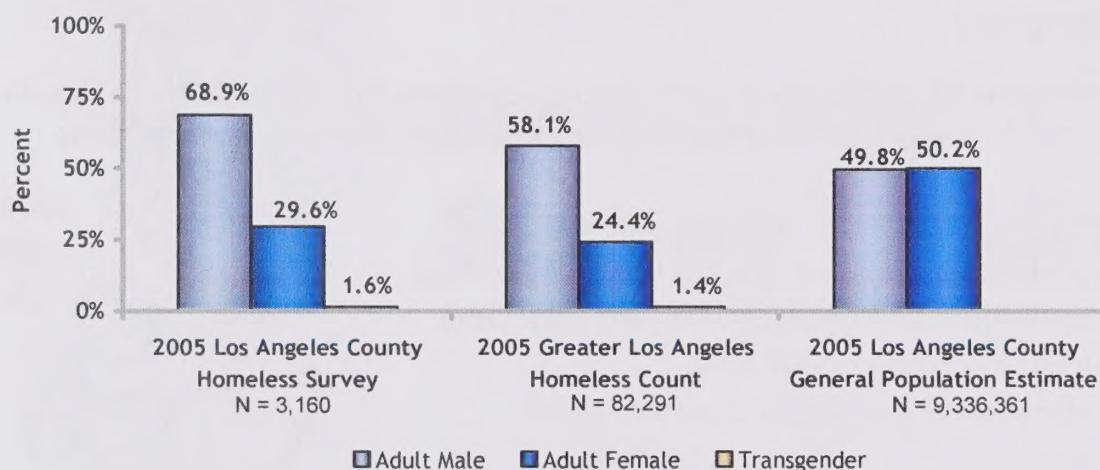


Gender

The distribution of gender in the study areas is shown in the following figure, along with general population data for Los Angeles County from the State of California Department of Finance.

- Male respondents accounted for 69% of the total survey population.
- Males were over-represented in the Los Angeles County Homeless Survey population compared to the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count results.
- Transgender homeless persons were equally represented in the survey population as well as the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

Figure 63: Gender of Homeless Survey Respondents



Los Angeles County General Population data source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050.

Note: The number of males, females, and transgender persons for the homeless census includes individual males, females, and transgender persons, as well as those in families.

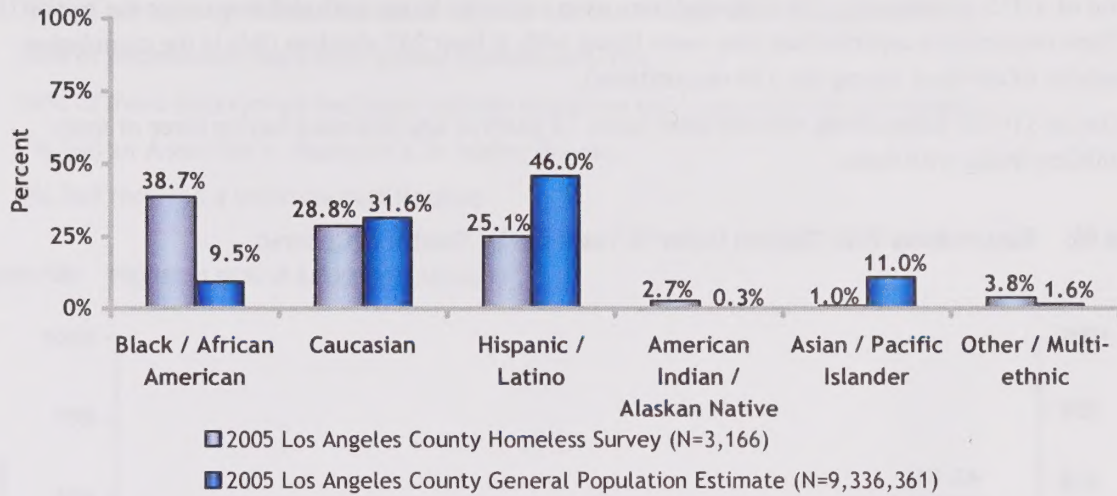
Note: The County general population estimates do not have data on transgender people, and do not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

Note: The percentages for "Adult Male," "Adult Female," and "Transgender" for the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count will not total 100%. This is because homeless youth (both unaccompanied and in families), was not assigned a gender during the physical enumeration, and therefore was not assigned a gender during the population estimates.

Ethnicity¹⁰

- 39% of homeless survey respondents identified their racial/ethnic group as African American.
- 29% were Caucasian.
- 25% were of Hispanic or Latino decent.
- 3% were American Indian or Alaskan Native.

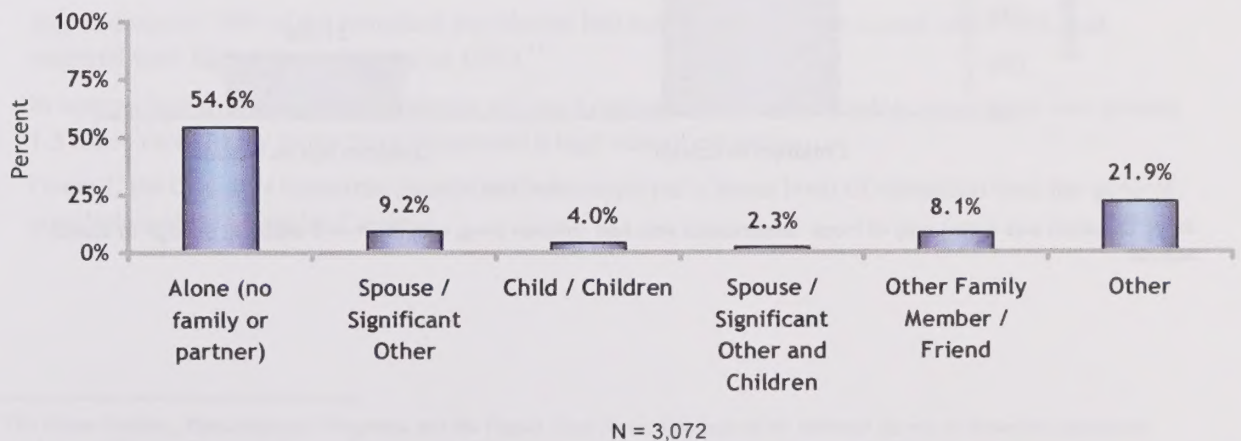
¹⁰ The percentages of respondents by ethnicity are slightly different than the percentages used for the CoC population estimates due to survey cleaning and weighting.

Figure 64: Ethnicity of Homeless Survey Respondents

Los Angeles County General Population data source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. The general population estimates do not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

Living Status

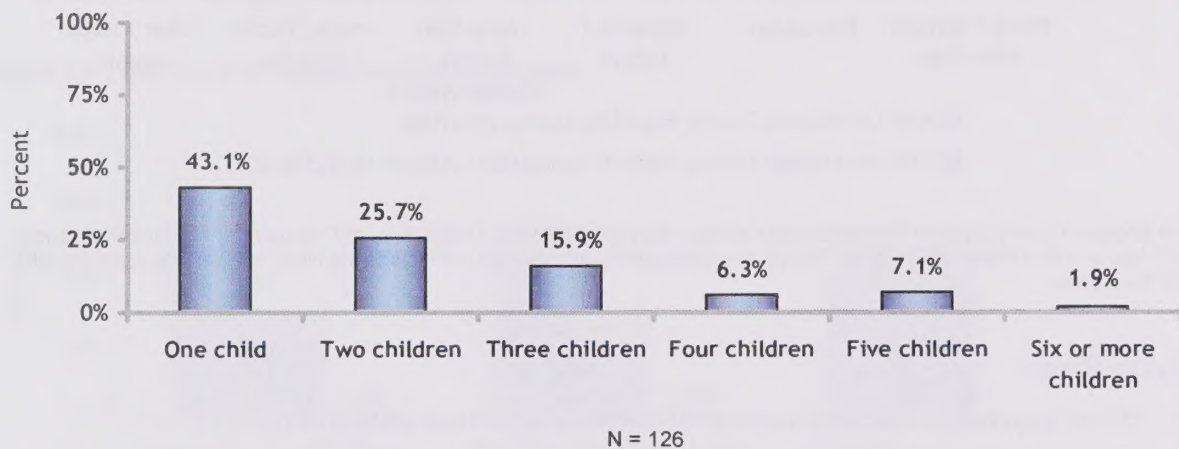
- 55% of respondents indicated they were living alone at the time of the survey.
- 4% were living with their child or children.
- 9% were living with their spouse or significant other.
- 2% were living with their spouse or significant other *and* children.
- Nearly 8% of respondents indicated they were living with a family member (other than a spouse or children) or a friend.
- Almost 22% of respondents indicated that they were living with “other” people. For this survey, the term “other” refers to people who are not friends or family members of the respondent.

Figure 65: Living Status

Homeless Families With Children

- Out of 3,072 respondents, 126 indicated they were currently living with children under the age of 18. These respondents reported that they were living with at least 267 children (this is the cumulative number of children among the 126 respondents).
- Almost 31% of respondents with children under 18 years of age indicated having three or more children living with them.

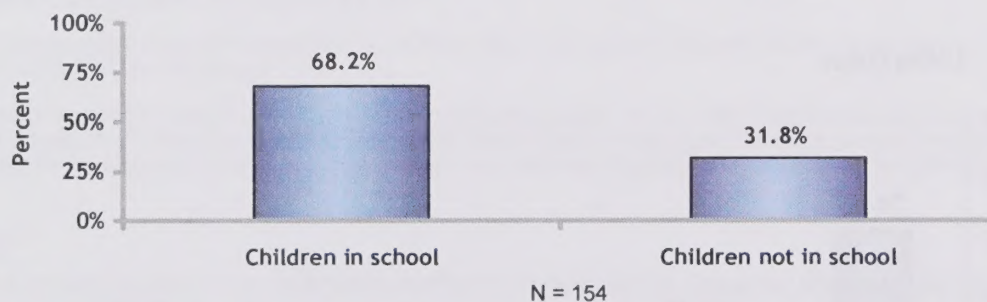
Figure 66: Respondents With Children Under 18 Years Old by Number of Children



Child Education

- 32% stated their children were not attending school.
- 68% of respondents with school-aged children indicated their children were attending school.

Figure 67: Child Education Status

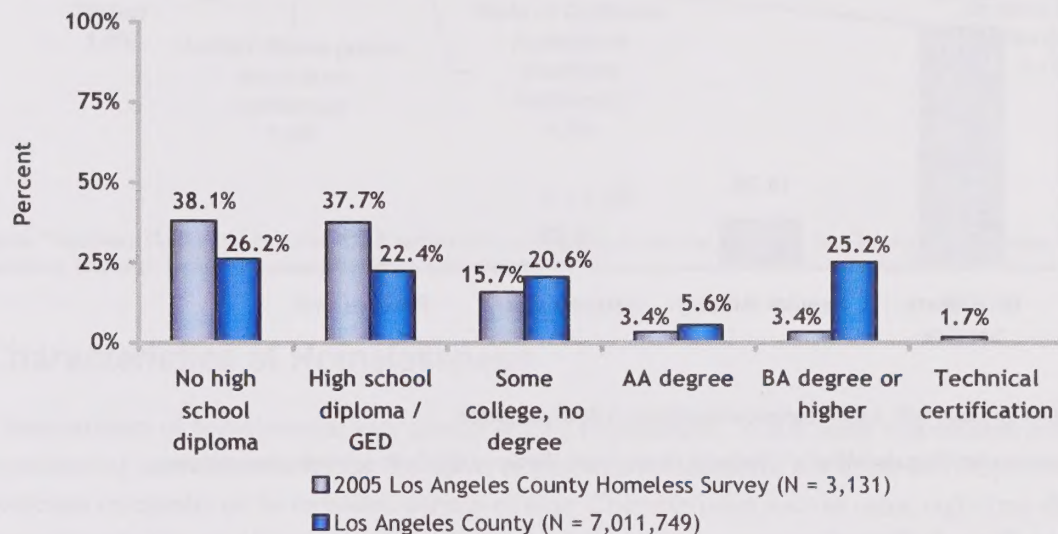


Note: Question was asked only of those respondents who had children living with them who were old enough to attend school.

Educational Attainment

- 38% of survey respondents indicated they did not have a high school degree or GED.
- 38% of respondents had a high school diploma or GED.
- 16% of those interviewed had some college education but have not received a degree.
- 7% had an Associate's, Bachelor's, or higher degree.
- 2% had received a technical certification.

Figure 68: Highest Level of Education Attained



Los Angeles County data source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 American Community Survey Summary Tables, Table PCT033, 2005. The universe for this data set is Los Angeles County residents over 18 years old.

Note: Los Angeles County American Community Survey data not available for "Technical Certification."

A 1999 study conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development showed similar results in regards to educational attainment of homeless people at a national level:

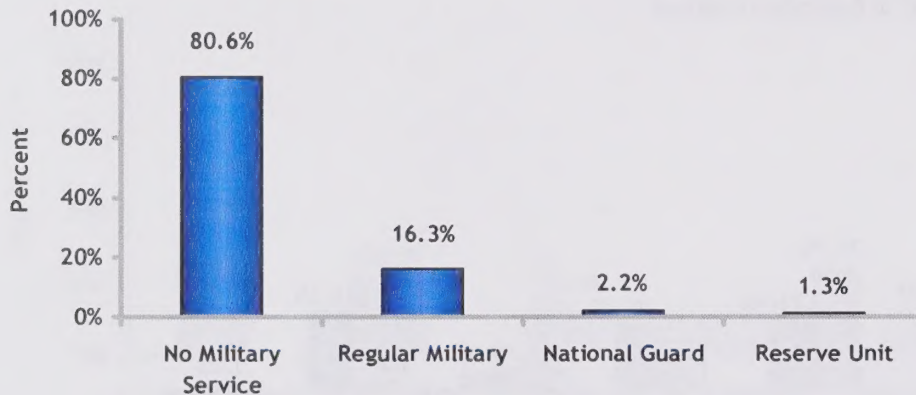
- Approximately 38% of the homeless population had not completed high school while 34% had received their high school diploma or GED.¹¹
- In comparison to the general population of Los Angeles County, the homeless population was almost 1.5 times more likely to not have completed a high school education.
- Overall, the County's homeless population has completed a lower level of education than the general population of Los Angeles County.

¹¹ The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.

Military Service

- Most homeless respondents (81%) had never served in any branch of the military.
- 16% indicated that they had served in the regular military (Army, Navy, Marines, or Air Force).
- 2% had served in the National Guard.
- 1% had been enlisted in the Military Reserve.

Figure 69: Military Service of Homeless Survey Respondents

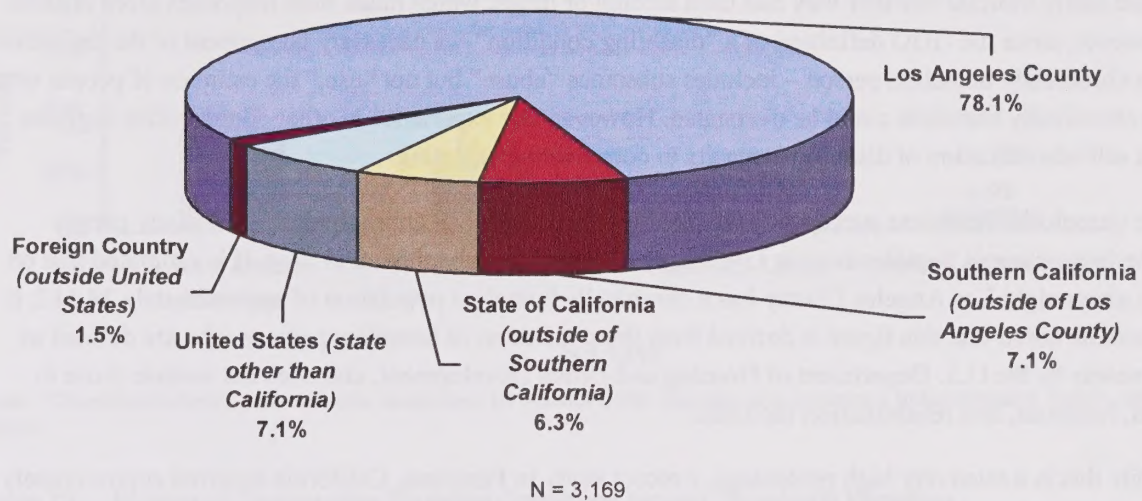


Multiple response question with 3,083 respondents offering 3,098 responses.

Note: The responses for "Regular Military," "National Guard," and "Reserve Unit" are not mutually exclusive.

Los Angeles County Residency

- 78% of survey respondents indicated they had been living in Los Angeles County at the time they became homeless.
- 7% of respondents stated they were living in Southern California, but outside Los Angeles County, when they became homeless.
- 6% were living in the state of California, but outside of the Southern California region.
- 7% indicated they were living somewhere in the United States, but outside of California, when they became homeless.
- 2% said they were living in a foreign country (outside the United States) at the time they became homeless.
- This response indicates that the majority of homelessness originates in Los Angeles County.

Figure 70: Residency of Homeless Survey Respondents Before Current Episode of Homelessness

Note: "Southern California" includes the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, Orange, Santa Barbara, Imperial, San Diego, Kern, and San Luis Obispo.

Characteristics of Homelessness

Characteristics of homelessness vary greatly among respondents. While many respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time, or had been homeless for just a few months, others had been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time. Characteristics such as usual nighttime sleeping arrangements, the use of government assistance or treatment programs, and causes for homelessness differed from respondent to respondent.

Chronic Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines chronic homelessness as:

An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:

- a. Continually homeless for one year or more, or*
- b. Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.*

For the purposes of this study, a "disabling condition" can be defined as a physical or mental disability, depression, alcohol or drug use, or chronic health conditions. Of the 3,187 homeless persons interviewed, approximately 49% (1,568 respondents) can be considered chronically homeless using the above criteria.

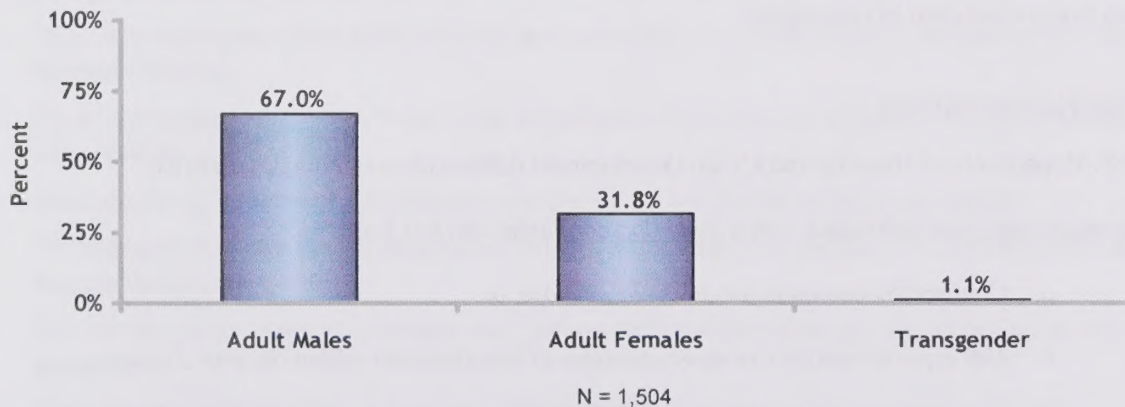
It should be noted that the survey asked about alcohol and drug “use,” and not “abuse.” This is because the pilot test of the survey revealed that many respondents experienced difficulty defining “abuse,” but could easily indicate whether they had used alcohol or drugs, which made their responses more reliable. However, since the HUD definition of a “disabling condition” – a necessary component of the definition of a chronically homeless person – includes substance “abuse” but not “use,” the estimate of people who are chronically homeless could be overstated. However, our experience in other communities suggests that self-identification of disabilities results in conservative reporting.

The chronically homeless survey results were then used to project approximately how many people experience chronic homelessness in Los Angeles County at a given point in time. It is estimated that on any given night Los Angeles County has a chronically homeless population of approximately 34,512. It should be noted that this figure is derived from the population of homeless persons who are defined as homeless by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and does not include those in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities.

While this is a relatively high percentage, a recent study in Pasadena, California reported approximately 50% of their homeless population were chronically homeless at a point in time,¹² and a similar study in Portland, Oregon estimated that at a point in time, 40% of their homeless population was chronically homeless.¹³ Clearly, this segment of the homeless population is growing in many communities around the country.

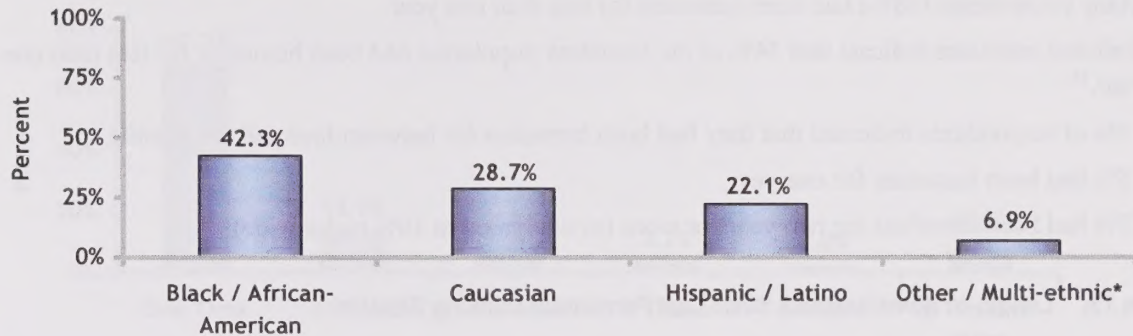
The following charts offer a brief profile of the chronically homeless population in Los Angeles County. For a more detailed profile of the chronically homeless, please refer to Appendix VII, page 157.

Figure 71: Chronically Homeless Population by Gender



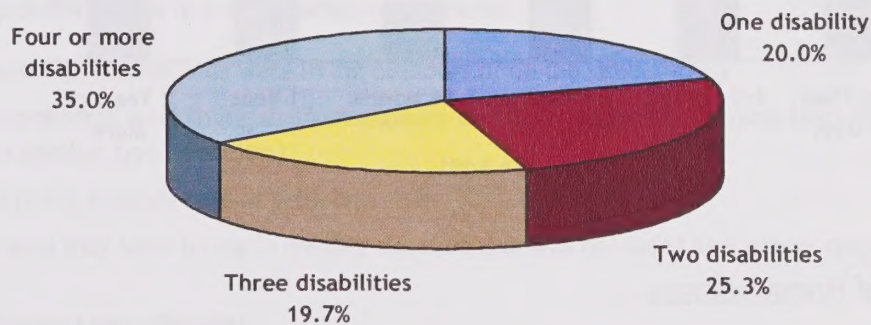
¹² Colletti, Joe and Hodge, Dan, *The City of Pasadena 2005 Homeless Count: Final Report*, Institute for Urban Research and Development, March 3, 2005.

¹³ Commissioner Erik Stern, Media Release: *Plan to End Homelessness Unveiled*, City of Portland, Oregon, December 20, 2004.

Figure 72: Chronically Homeless Population by Ethnicity

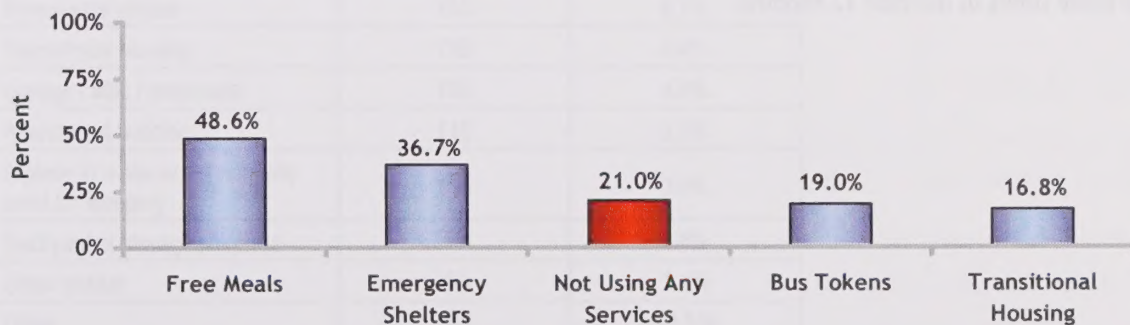
N = 1,510

*Note: "Other/Multi-ethnic" also includes responses for Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native ethnic groups.

Figure 73: Number of Co-occurring Disabling Conditions Among Chronically Homeless

N = 1,558

Note: Disabilities include physical or mental disabilities, depression, alcohol use, drug use, and chronic health conditions.

Figure 74: Services / Assistance Used by the Chronically Homeless (Top 5 Responses)

Multiple response question with 1,508 respondents offering 3,113 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Length of Homelessness

- Many respondents (48%) had been homeless for less than one year.
- National estimates indicate that 54% of the homeless population had been homeless for less than one year.¹⁴
- 15% of respondents indicated that they had been homeless for between four and six months.
- 15% had been homeless for one year.
- 37% had been homeless for two years or more (as compared to 30% nationwide).¹⁵

Figure 75: Length of Homelessness Since Last Permanent Housing Situation

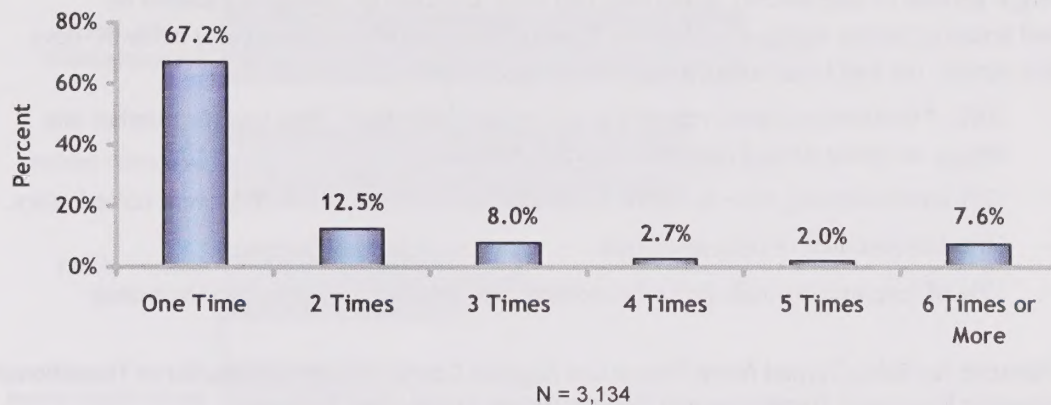


Recurrence of Homelessness

- 67% of respondents indicated that they had been homeless only once (their current period of homelessness) in the past 12 months.
- 12% of respondents indicated that this was their second episode of homelessness in the past twelve months, while 8% stated that this episode of homelessness was their third in the past year.
- 12% had been homeless four or more times in the past year, including 8% who had been homeless six or more times in the past 12 months.

¹⁴ The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Figure 76: Number of Times Homeless in Past 12 Months (Including Present Episode)

Note: For the purposes of this study, an "episode" of homelessness is defined as the period of time between losing housing and re-securing housing.

Usual Nighttime Accommodations

Homeless respondents lived in a wide variety of locations:

- Most commonly, respondents were living outdoors or on the street (40%).
- 12% of respondents were living in an emergency shelter or temporary housing (including transitional housing or another type of shelter).
- 10% were living in some type of vehicle.
- 11% indicated they were living in another situation that was not listed as a survey response.

Figure 77: Current Living Situation

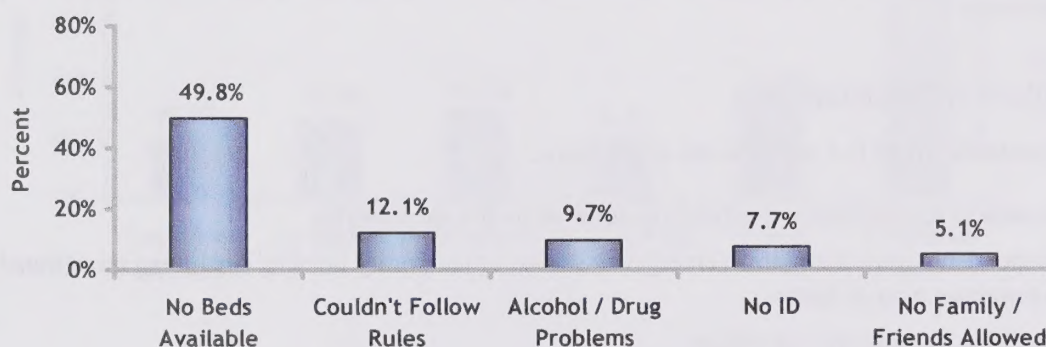
Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors / on the street	1,279	40.1%
Motel / hotel	440	13.8%
Automobile / van / camper	312	9.8%
Emergency shelter	193	6.1%
Transitional housing	139	4.4%
Garage / attic / basement	139	4.4%
Abandoned building	118	3.7%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	115	3.6%
Backyard or storage structure	58	1.8%
Other shelter	44	1.4%
Other	349	11.0%

N = 3,187

Access to Shelters or Transitional Housing

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents stated they had tried to access an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility within Los Angeles County (24% and 4%, respectively) in the 30 days prior to the survey, but had been turned away:
 - 50% of those respondents reported a lack of available beds. This was the number one reason for being denied admittance to the shelter.
 - 12% cited not being able to follow the shelter rules as the reason they were turned away.
 - 10% cited alcohol or drug problems.
 - 13% of respondents indicated other reasons not listed as a response on the survey.

Figure 78: Reasons for Being Turned Away From a Los Angeles County Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing Program if Turned Away in 30 Days Before Survey (Top 5 reasons)



Multiple response question with 781 respondents offering 931 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

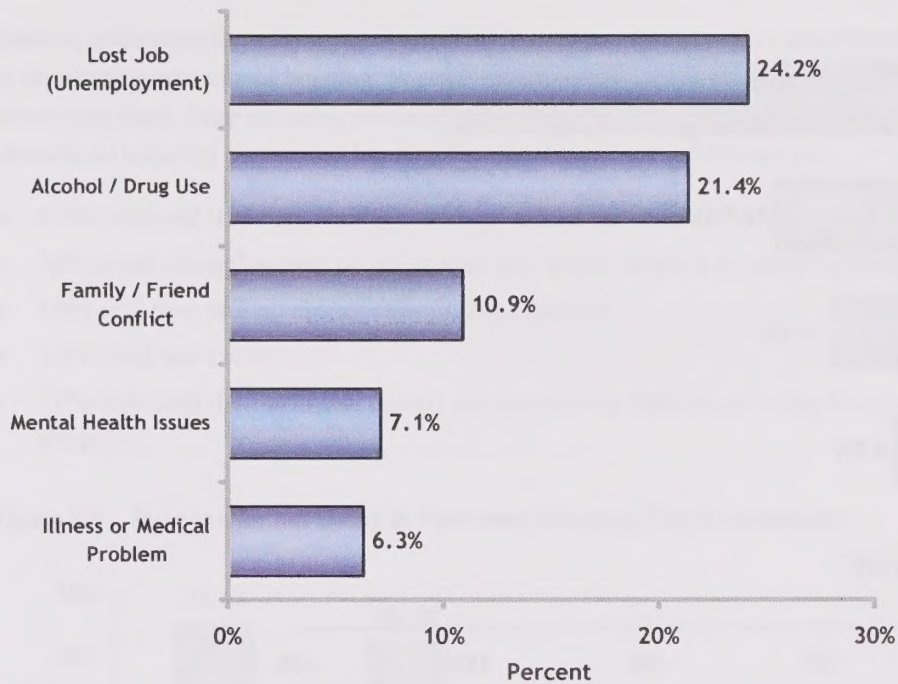
Reasons for Homelessness

In addition to understanding the characteristics of the homeless population, it is important to understand the causes of homelessness. Homeless survey respondents self-reported a number of reasons for their condition.

Primary Causes

Survey respondents were asked to determine what they thought was the primary event or condition that led to their homelessness:

- 24% of respondents indicated the loss of their job was the primary cause of their homelessness.
- 21% cited alcohol or drug use.
- 11% reported a conflict with a family member or friend.
- 7% indicated that their homelessness was due to mental health issues.
- 13% indicated their primary cause of homelessness was another response not listed on the survey.

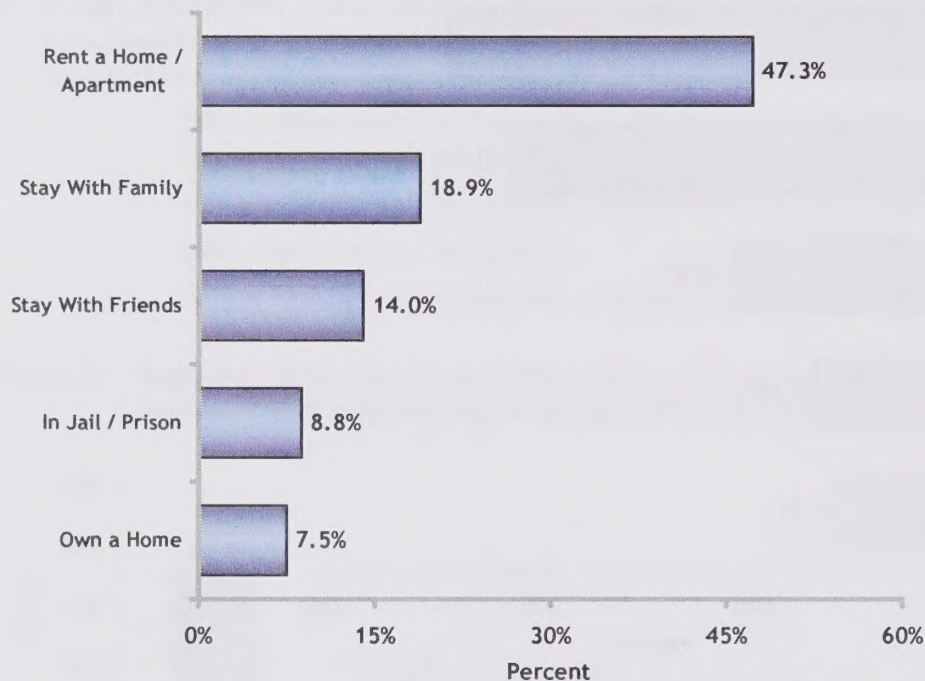
Figure 79: Primary Event or Condition That Led to Current Episode of Homelessness (Top 5 responses)

N = 3,174

Previous Living Arrangements

- Nearly half (47%) of homeless respondents indicated they were renting a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless.
- 19% indicated they were living with their family.
- 14% stated they were living with their friends.
- 9% of respondents said they were in jail or prison before becoming homeless.
- 8% indicated they had owned their own home.

Figure 80: Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Past Time (Top 5 responses)

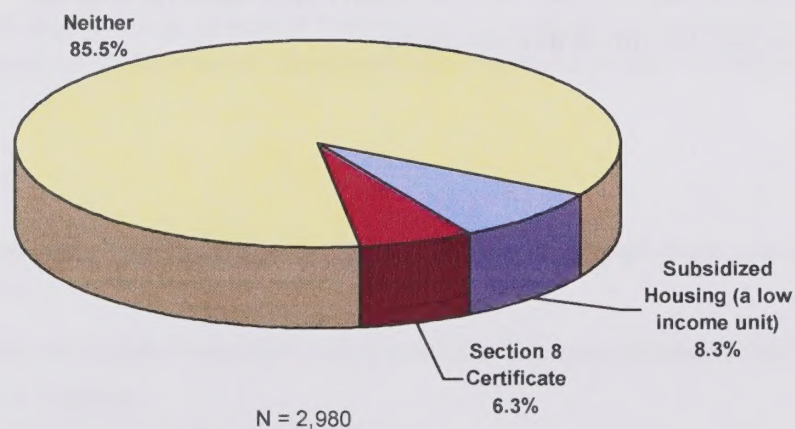


Multiple response question with 3,169 respondents offering 3,625 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Of the respondents who indicated they rented a home or apartment before becoming homeless, almost 86% stated that the apartment or home was not being paid for with a subsidy or Section 8 certificate.

Figure 81: Methods of Paying Rent by Respondents Who Were Renting a Home or Apartment Before Becoming Homeless



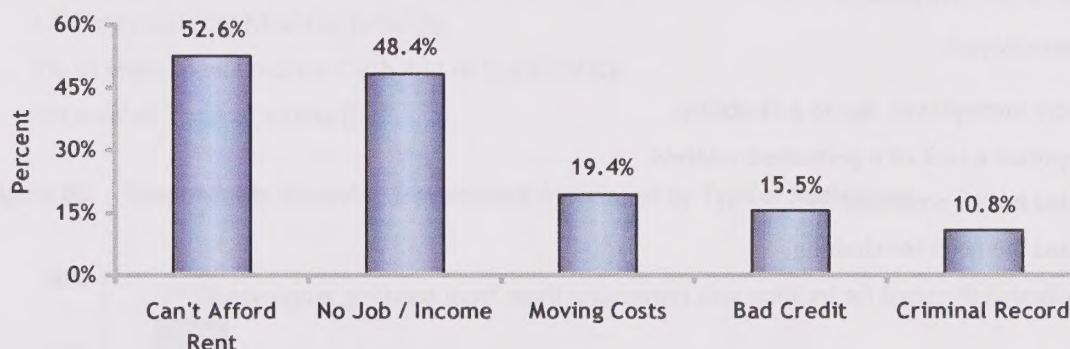
Note: This question was only asked of those respondents who answered "Rent a Home/Apartment" to the question "Immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time, where did you live?"

Reasons For Not Living in Permanent Housing

Besides understanding why a person became homeless, we must also understand what the difficulties are to re-securing permanent housing. When respondents were asked what factor or factors they thought were preventing them from securing permanent housing, the absence of financial resources was the biggest obstacle to securing permanent housing for the respondents of this survey.

- 53% indicated that they simply could not afford the monthly rent payments.
- 48% cited unemployment or no income as a major obstacle to securing housing.
- 19% said they had no money for moving expenses.
- 16% cited bad credit.
- 11% indicated their criminal record was preventing them from living in a permanent housing situation.

Figure 82: Reasons for not Living in Permanent Housing (Top 5 responses)



Multiple response question with 3,157 respondents offering 6,139 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

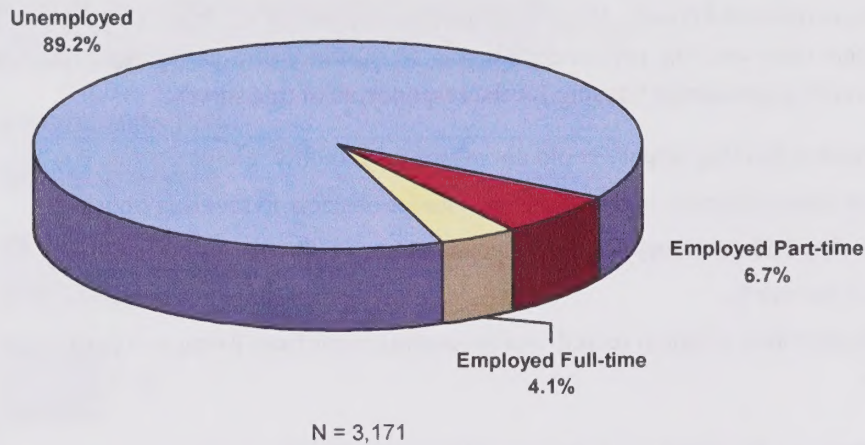
- Nationally, insufficient income is cited the primary factor (30%) for not exiting homelessness, while lack of employment (24%), a lack of suitable housing (11%), or addiction to alcohol and/or drugs (9%) were also leading obstacles to exiting homelessness among the nation's homeless population.¹⁶

Employment Status

Loss of employment or unemployment was cited as the most common cause of homelessness, contributing to the homelessness of over 24% of respondents. Therefore, it is not surprising that reported levels of unemployment among respondents were high:

- An overwhelming majority of respondents (89%) indicated that they were not currently employed at the time of the survey.
- 11% were employed either full- or part-time.

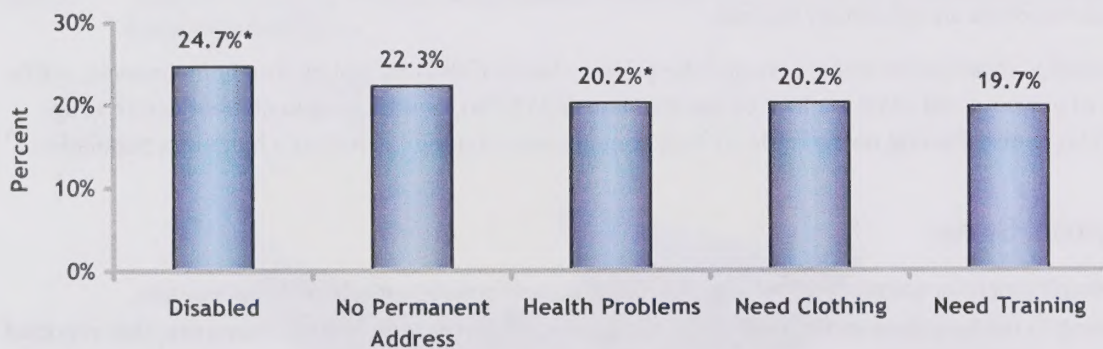
¹⁶ The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.

Figure 83: Employment Status

Causes of Unemployment

Of those unemployed:

- 25% were unemployed due to a disability.
- 22% reported a lack of a permanent address.
- 20% cited health problems.
- 20% cited the need for clothing.
- 20% indicated the need for training was preventing them from securing employment.

Figure 84: Causes of Unemployment (Top 5 responses)

Multiple response question with 2,773 respondents offering 6,639 responses.

*Note: Nearly 9% of all respondents indicated they were not employed due to both a disability *and* health problems. Since the responses were self-reported, it is possible some respondents considered health problems a disability.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Accessing of Government Assistance and Homeless Programs

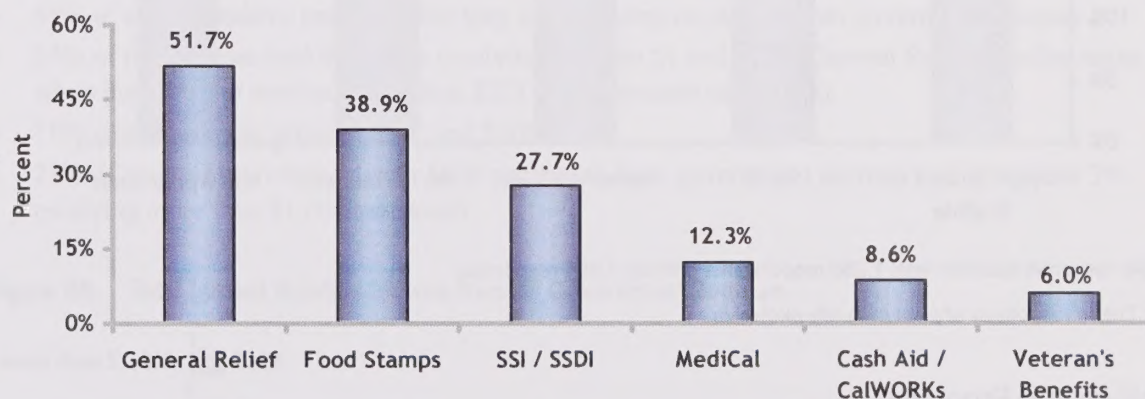
Government assistance and homeless programs work to enable the homeless community to obtain income and services, which helps them to start living independently. Many homeless people do not apply for these programs, or do not feel they qualify for aid.

Government Assistance

Survey respondents were asked if they were receiving any type of government assistance at the time of the survey. Government programs include Food Stamps, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), General Relief, MediCal, Veteran's benefits, and Cash Aid (TANF, Welfare, and CalWORKs).

- 52% of respondents receiving aid reported receiving General Relief.
- 39% are receiving Food Stamps.
- 28% receive SSI or SSDI.
- 12% are receiving MediCal benefits.
- 9% of respondents receive Cash Aid or CalWORKs.
- 6% receive Veteran's Benefits.

Figure 85: Respondents Receiving Government Assistance by Type of Assistance



Multiple response question with 1,837 respondents offering 2,670 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

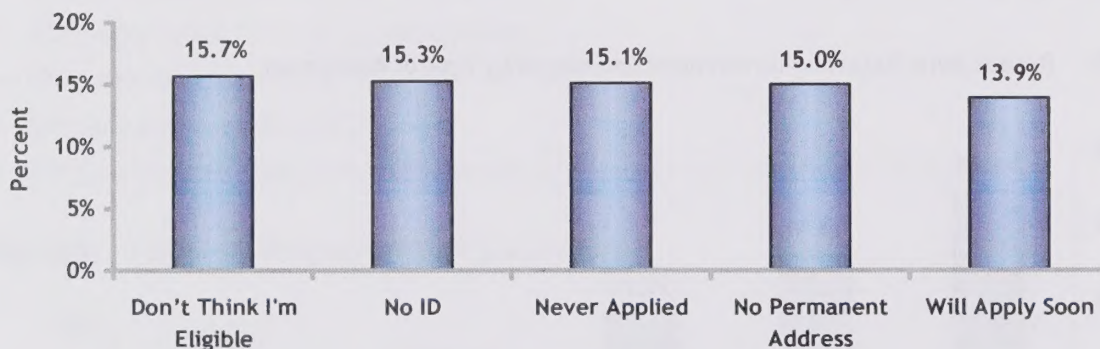
Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance

Respondents who were not receiving any type of government assistance were asked why they were not receiving aid. Their answers included:

- 16% do not think they are eligible for any assistance.
- 15% cited not having identification.
- 15% of respondents indicated they never applied for any type of program.
- 15% cited the lack of a permanent address.
- 14% indicated they are not receiving aid, but are planning to apply soon.
- 10% were waiting for their application to be approved.

It is important to remember that those not staying in shelters are probably less informed about the availability and eligibility requirements of social services, mainly because many sheltered homeless receive information about assistance programs from their service providers. It should also be noted that approximately 12% of survey respondents were in a sheltered setting.

Figure 86: Reasons for not Receiving Government Assistance (Top 5 responses)



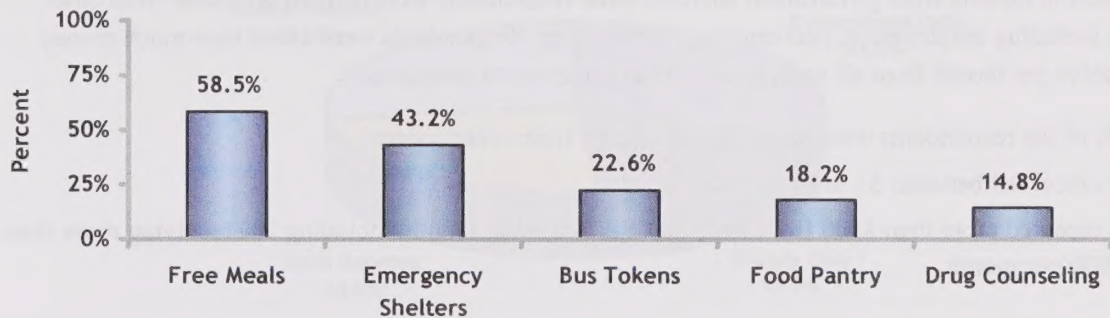
Multiple response question with 1,236 respondents offering 1,891 responses.

Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Services and Programs

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were receiving or participating in any types of services or programs such as free meals, emergency shelters, bus passes, job training, day shelter services, legal assistance, and alcohol or drug counseling. Of those using services and programs:

- 59% indicated they receive free meals.
- 43% use emergency shelters.
- 23% receive free bus tokens.
- 18% of respondents utilize the food pantry.
- 15% indicated they are receiving drug counseling.

Figure 87: Respondents Using Services or Programs by Type (Top 5 responses)

Multiple response question with 2,345 respondents offering 4,908 responses.

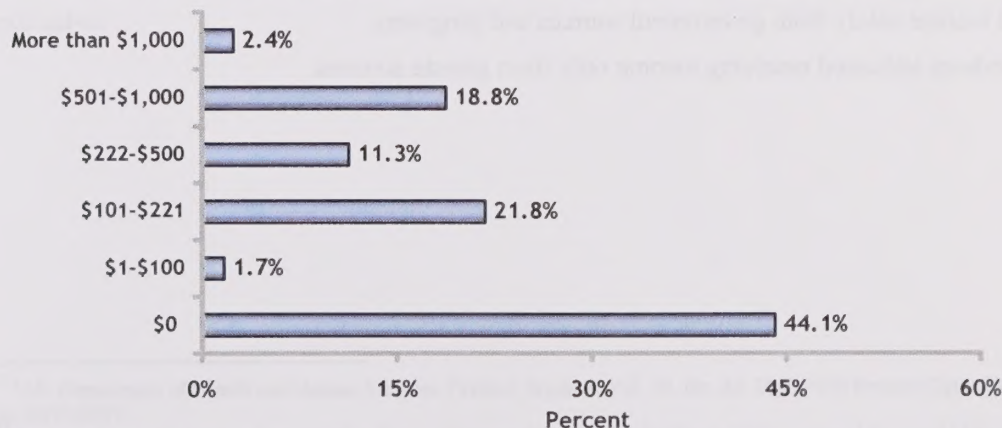
Note: These responses are not mutually exclusive.

Sources of Income

As shown previously, a lack of income – whether from the loss of a job, being unable to find a job, or from a multitude of other sources – has a great impact on homeless people in Los Angeles County. While some respondents were able to earn income from employment, others were receiving income from sources such as public assistance, disability benefits, or panhandling. However, many respondents were receiving little to no income from either government or private sources.

Income from Government Sources

- 44% of all respondents indicated that they are receiving no money from government sources.
- 24% of respondents said they were receiving between \$1 and \$221 (General Relief benefits cease when the recipient receives more than \$221 in government assistance).
- 11% were receiving between \$222 and \$500.
- 21% of respondents received over \$500 per month from government sources, including over 2% receiving more than \$1,000 per month.

Figure 88: Total (gross) Monthly Income from all Government Sources

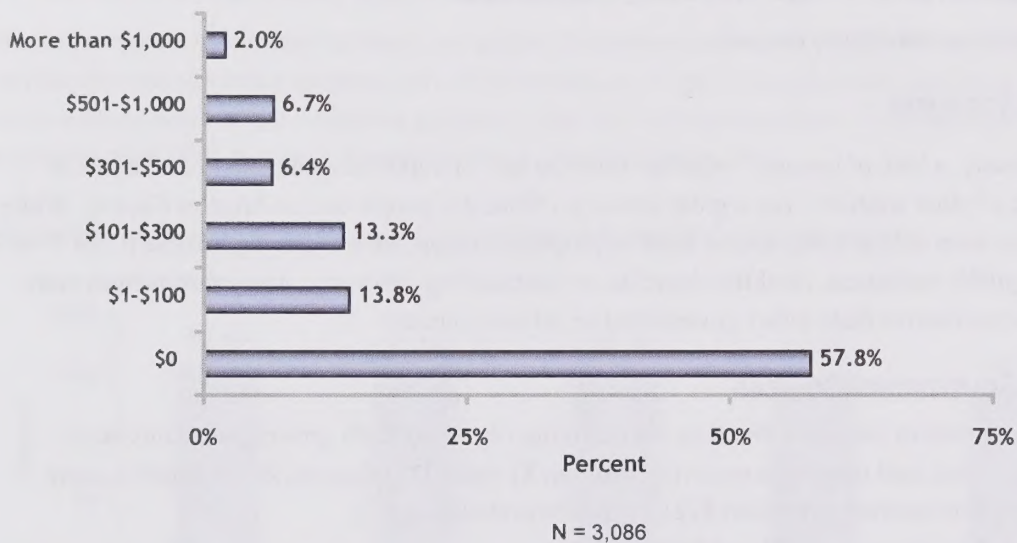
N = 3,123

Income from Private Sources

In addition to income from government sources, some respondents were receiving income from other sources including employment, panhandling, or recycling. Respondents were asked how much money they receive per month from all sources other than government assistance:

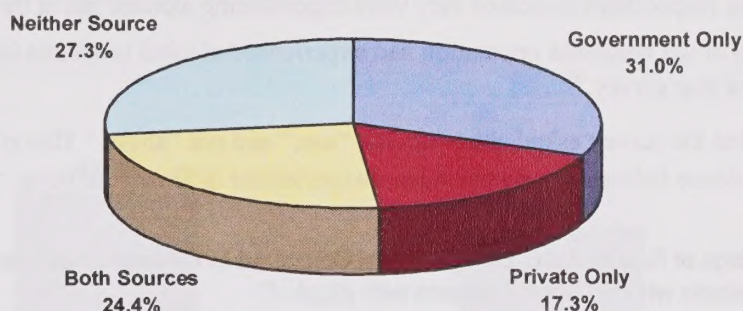
- 58% of the respondents were receiving no income from other sources.
- 14% received between \$1 to \$100 dollars.
- 9% received more than \$500 from other sources in the last month, including 2% receiving more than \$1,000 per month.

Figure 89: Total (gross) Monthly Income from all Other Sources



Sources of Income

- 27% of the survey population was not receiving income from either government or private sources.
- 24% received income from both sources.
- 31% received income solely from government sources and programs.
- 17% of respondents indicated receiving income only from private sources.

Figure 90: Sources of Income

N = 3,047

The 2005 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Federal Poverty Level for one person is approximately \$798 per month.¹⁷ Income from government sources is excluded from this calculation because the HHS Federal Poverty Levels do not consider non-cash government benefits (such as food stamps or housing subsidies) as income when determining the poverty levels for each fiscal year.

It should be noted that Los Angeles County is one of the more expensive locations to live in the United States. The cost of living is relatively high, and the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) figures are not a meaningful indicator of whether a person can truly afford to live here. The local self-sufficiency standard is a more realistic measure of the true cost of living. The self-sufficiency standard is a measure of income adequacy that calculates how much income working adults need to meet their family's basic needs without subsidies.¹⁸ While the FPL for one person is approximately \$798 per month, the self-sufficiency standard for a single person in Los Angeles County is \$1,729 per month.¹⁹

Alcohol and Drug Use

Substance use (alcohol or drugs) was the second-most cited cause of homelessness among the homeless survey population in Los Angeles County. Furthermore, many of the homeless respondents said they were experiencing alcohol or drug use at the time the survey was administered. Please note that the responses from the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Survey regarding alcohol and drug use are not mutually exclusive.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Federal Register*, Vol. 70, No. 33, 2005 HHS Poverty Guidelines, February 18, 2005, pp. 8373-8375.

¹⁸ Pearce, Diana and Brooks, Jennifer, *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California 2003*, National Economic Development and Law Center, p. 1.

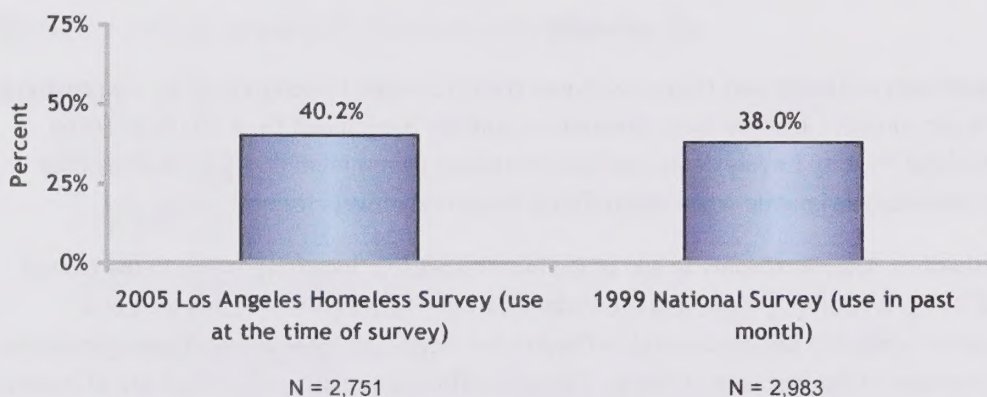
¹⁹ *Ibid*, p. 58.

Alcohol Use

- 40% of homeless respondents indicated they were experiencing alcohol use at the time of the survey.
- Nationally, 38% of the homeless population had experienced alcohol problems in the month prior to the administration of that survey.²⁰

It should be noted that the survey asked about alcohol “use,” and not “abuse.” This is because pilot surveying and experience indicated that respondents experienced difficulty defining “abuse.”

Figure 91: Percentage of Respondents Using Alcohol Compared to National Homeless Survey Respondents who Suffered Problems with Alcohol*



* The Los Angeles Homeless Survey asked respondents about alcohol use at the time of the survey while the national survey asked respondents about alcohol problems in the past month.

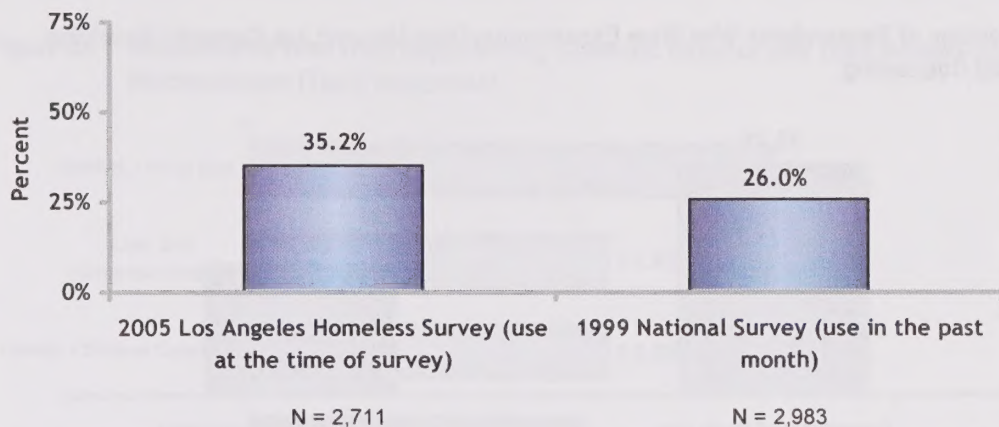
Drug Use

- 35% of survey respondents stated they were experiencing drug use at the time of the survey.
- In the 30 days prior to the national survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1999, 26% of the homeless population indicated they had drug problems.

The survey asked about drug “use” and not “abuse.” Again, pilot surveying and experience demonstrated that respondents experienced difficulty with the definition of “abuse.”

²⁰ The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.

Figure 92: Percentage of Respondents Using Drugs Compared to National Homeless Survey Respondents who Suffered Problems with Drug Use*

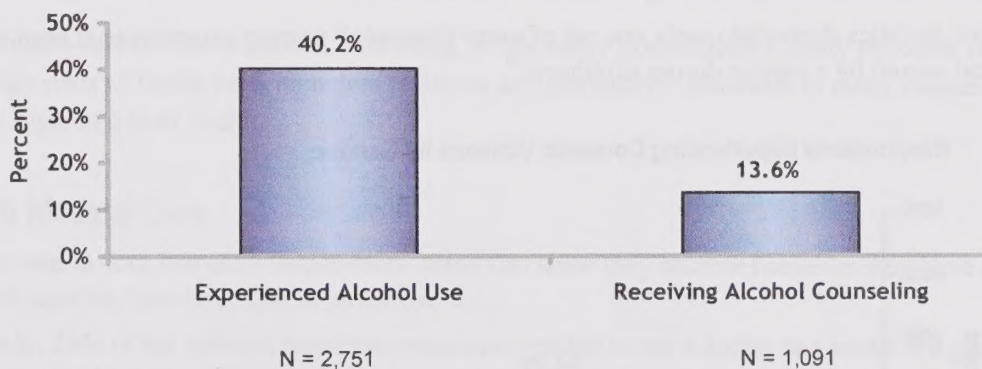


The Los Angeles Homeless Survey asked respondents about drug use at the time of the survey while the national survey asked respondents about drug problems in the past month.

Alcohol and Drug Counseling

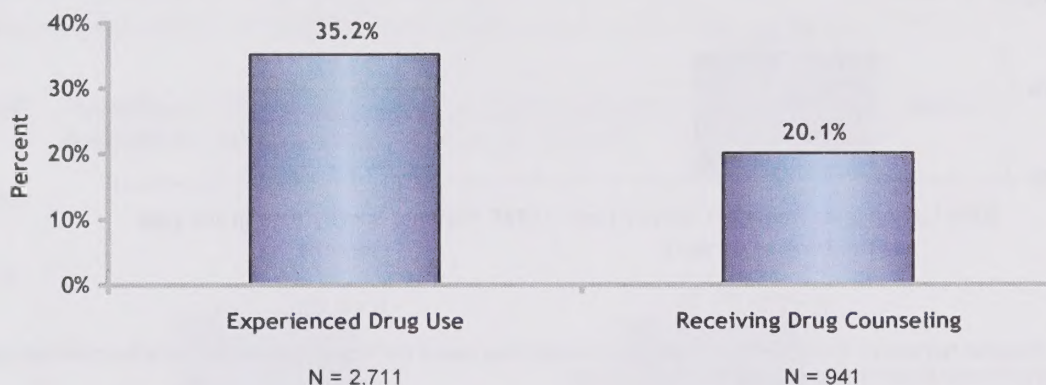
- Of the 40% of survey respondents who indicated they were experiencing alcohol use at the time of the survey, almost 14% were currently receiving alcohol counseling.

Figure 93: Percentage of Respondents Experiencing Alcohol Use and Currently Receiving Alcohol Counseling



- Of the 35% of survey respondents who stated they were experiencing drug use at the time of the survey, just over 20% were currently receiving drug counseling.

Figure 94: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Experiencing Drug Use and Are Currently Receiving Drug Counseling

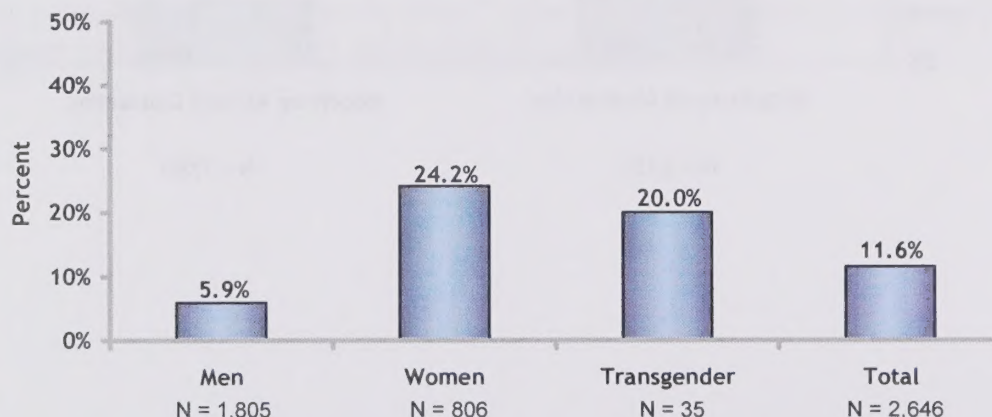


Domestic Violence

Homeless survey respondents were asked if they were experiencing domestic violence:

- 12% of all respondents indicated experiencing domestic violence at the time of the survey.
- 24% of female respondents stated they were experiencing domestic violence.
- 6% of males indicated experiencing domestic violence.
- National statistics show that nearly one out of every three adult women experiences at least one physical assault by a partner during adulthood.²¹

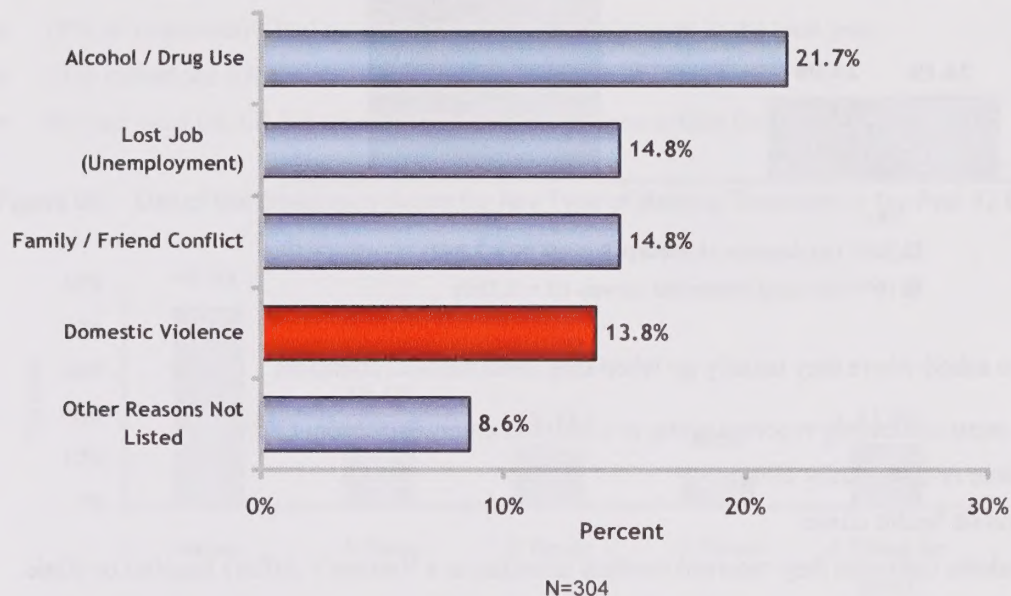
Figure 95: Respondents Experiencing Domestic Violence by Gender



²¹ American Psychological Association, *Violence and the Family: Report of the American Psychological Association Presidential Task Force on Violence and the Family* (1996), p. 10, as cited in Domestic Violence Statistics, District of Columbia Coalition Against Domestic Violence, retrieved on July 21, 2005 from <http://www.dccadv.org/statistics.htm>.

- Of the respondents who indicated they were experiencing domestic violence, approximately 14% indicated that domestic violence was the primary reason for their homelessness.

Figure 96: Respondents Who Were Experiencing Domestic Violence and Their Primary Reason for Homelessness (Top 5 responses)



Medical Care and Health Conditions

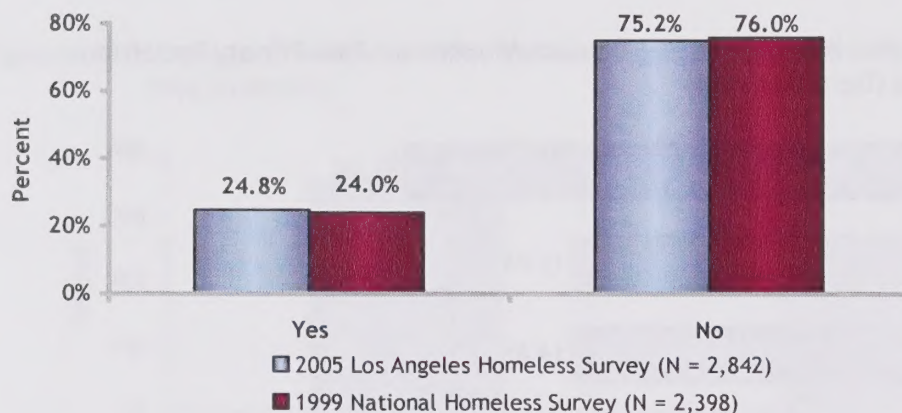
Access to health care is vital to general well being. While many Los Angeles County residents struggle with the high costs of health care, homeless residents are particularly vulnerable to many unique challenges regarding their health.

Access to Medical Care

- Almost one-in-four homeless respondents stated that since they became homeless they have needed medical care but have been unable to receive it.
- Similarly, 24% of the national homeless population needed to see a doctor or a nurse in a given year but were unable to do so.²²

²² The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.

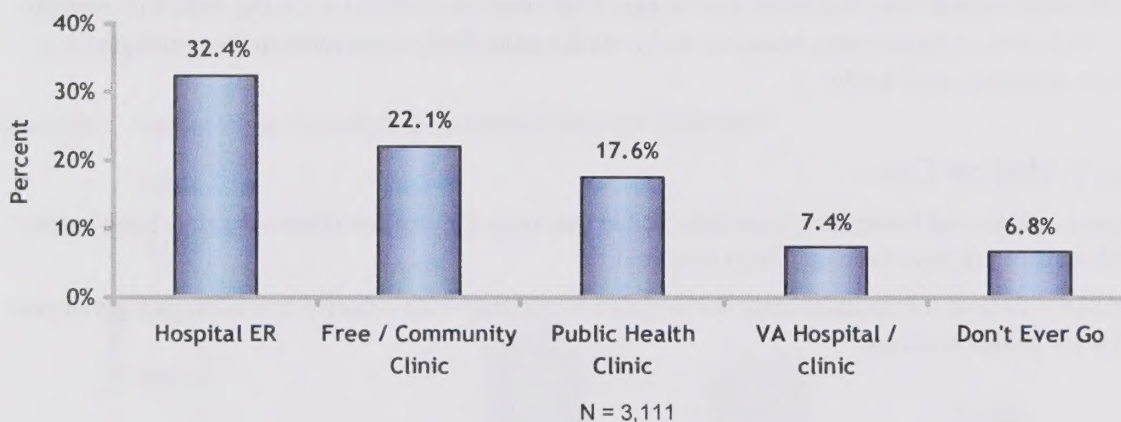
Figure 97: Respondents Who Needed Medical Care Since Becoming Homeless but Have Been Unable to Receive It



Respondents were asked where they usually go when they need medical attention:

- Respondents most commonly reported going to a hospital emergency room (32%).
- 22% go to a free or community clinic.
- 18% visit a public health clinic.
- 7% of respondents indicated they received medical attention at a Veteran's Affairs hospital or clinic.
- 7% indicated that they did not go anywhere to receive medical help.

Figure 98: Usual Source of Medical Attention (Top 5 responses)

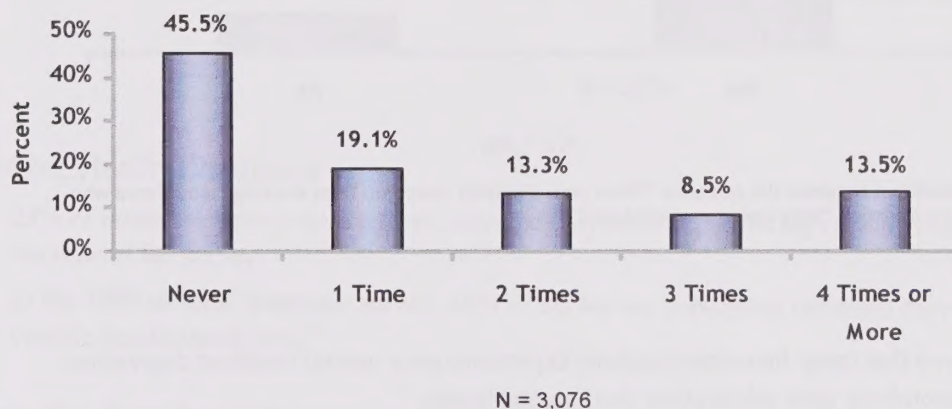


Visits to the Emergency Room

Respondents were asked how many times in the past year they had visited the emergency room (ER) for any type of treatment:

- Overall, 54% of respondents have been to the ER for treatment at least once in the past year.
- 19% of respondents had received ER treatment only once in the past year.
- 13% visited the ER twice.
- 9% had used the ER for treatment five or more times within the past year.

Figure 99: Use of the Emergency Room for Any Type of Medical Treatment in the Past 12 Months

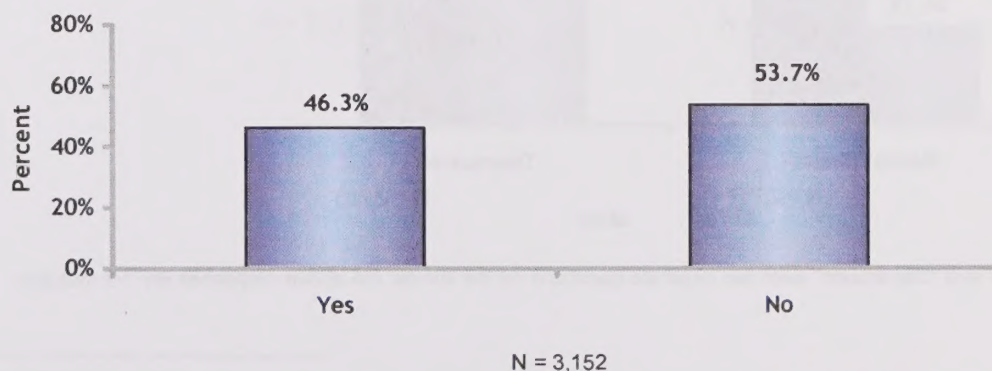


Disabling Conditions and Their Effect

Homeless survey respondents were asked to self-report whether they had any type of disability. A respondent's self-definition of a disability might be different than the definitions of disabling conditions that HUD uses to define chronic homelessness.

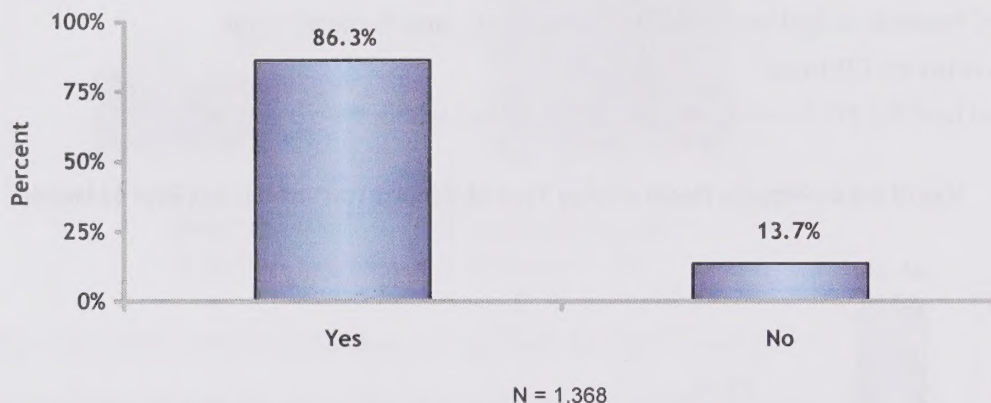
- 46% of the survey population indicated they have some type of disability.

Figure 100: Respondents Who Have a Disability



- Of the respondents who indicated they had a disability, an overwhelming majority (86%) stated that their disability prevented them from working.

Figure 101: Disabled Respondents Whose Disability Prevents Them From Working



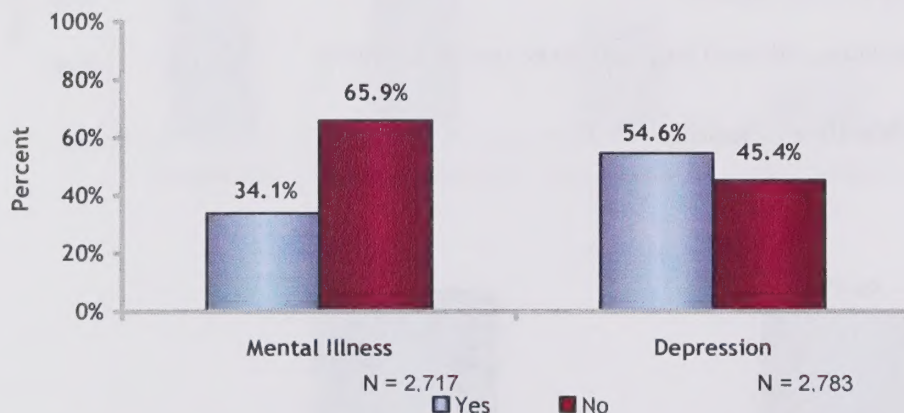
Note: Result of a crosstabulation between the question "Does your disability keep you from working," and those who answered "Disability" to the question "Why aren't you employed?"

Mental Health

It is commonly believed that many homeless residents experience poor mental health or depression. Therefore, survey respondents were asked about their mental health:

- 34% of survey respondents reported experiencing mental illness at the time of the survey.
- 55% of respondents indicated they were suffering specifically from depression.

Figure 102: Respondents Experiencing Mental Illness or Depression

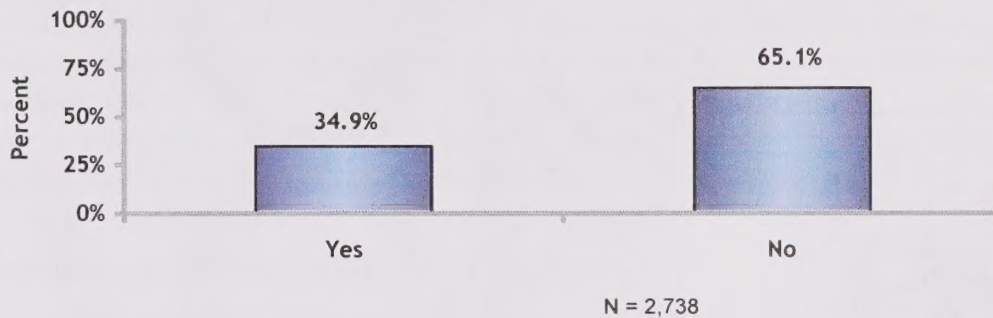


Note: "Mental Illness" and "Depression" were two separate questions on the survey; the above responses are not mutually exclusive.

Physical Disability

Respondents were asked if they were experiencing a physical disability at the time of the survey:

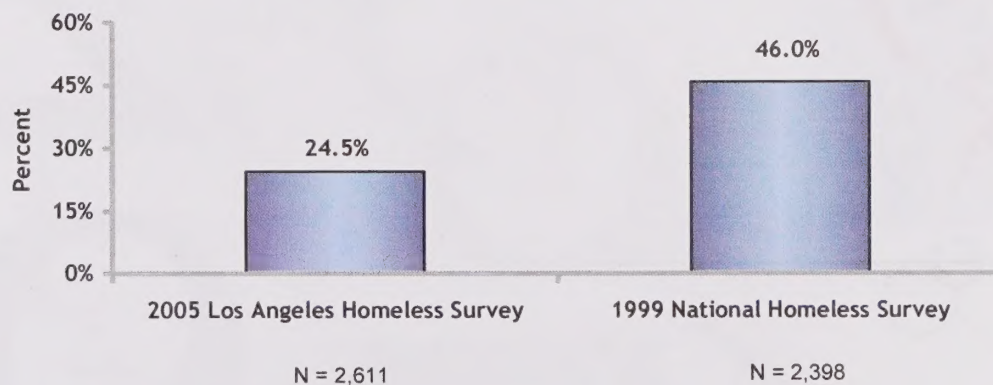
Figure 103: Respondents Experiencing a Physical Disability



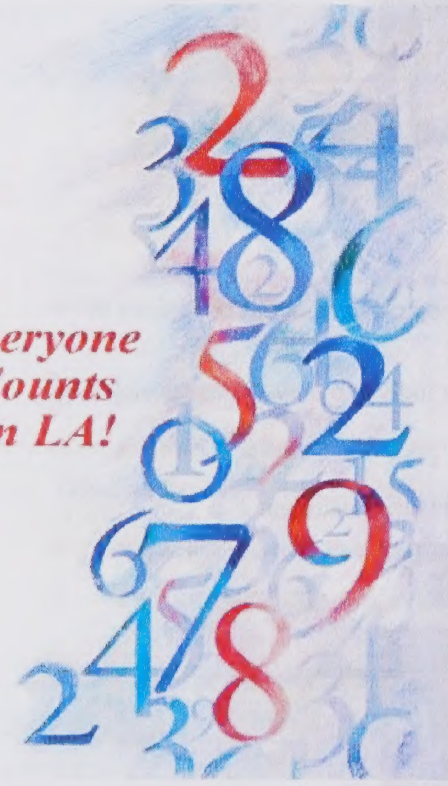
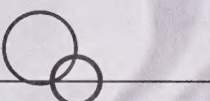
Chronic Health Conditions

- 25% of homeless survey respondents indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions at the time of the survey.
- In the 1999 national homeless survey, 46% of the survey population indicated they were experiencing chronic health conditions.²³

Figure 104: Percentage of Respondents Who Are Experiencing Chronic Health Conditions



²³ The Urban Institute, *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve, Findings of the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients: Summary Report*, Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 1999.



*Everyone
Counts
in LA!*

Homeless Census and Survey Methodology

Homeless Census and Survey Methodology

Overview

The purpose of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count was to produce an estimate of the number of people in the Greater Los Angeles area who experience homelessness. The results of the street count (both the visually enumerated sampled tracts as well as the projections from the correlation analysis) were combined with the results from the general population telephone survey and the shelter and institution count to produce an estimate of the number of homeless people in the Greater Los Angeles area. A more detailed description of the methodology used for the homeless count follows.

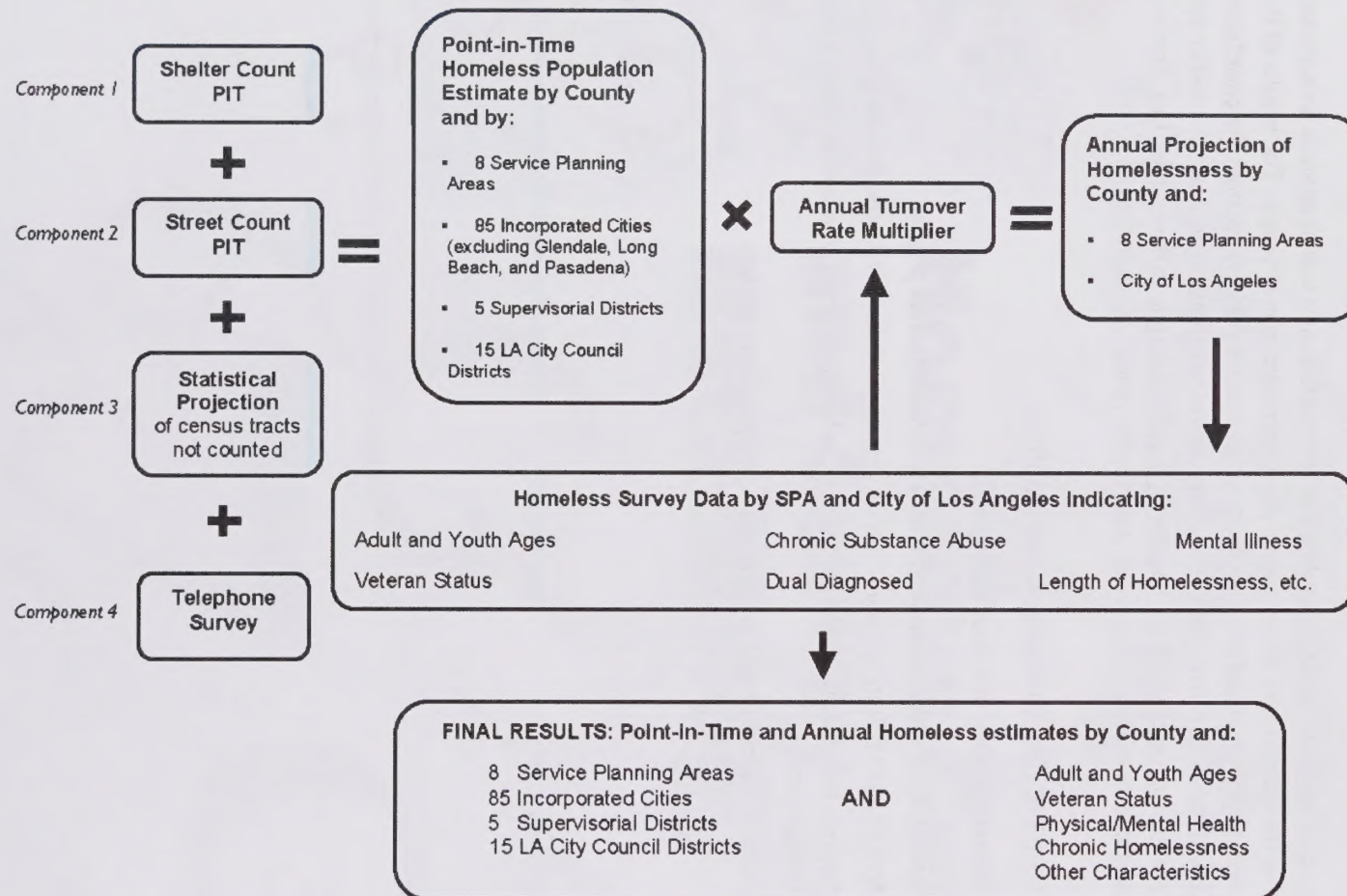
Components of the Homeless Count Method

The census methodology had three components:

- The Street Count – an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people.
- The Shelter and Institution Count – an enumeration of sheltered homeless people.
- The General Population Telephone Survey – telephone survey of randomly selected Los Angeles County residents.

The following flowchart details the four main project components:

Estimating a Point-in-Time (PIT) and Annual Projection of Homelessness



Street Count Methodology

Definition

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation.

Research Design

The County of Los Angeles covers approximately 4,000 square miles. The logistics for conducting a point-in-time street count of homeless people in a county this large required the enumeration to take place over a three-day period. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period in order to minimize the potential effect of duplicate counting.

The purpose of the street count was to conduct an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people over a specific measure of time. A multi-level statistical analysis method was created in order to analyze street count data. The analysis produced an estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless people in the Greater Los Angeles area.

Volunteer and Worker Recruitment

An enumeration effort of this magnitude can only be successful with the assistance of those who possess an intimate knowledge of the activities and locations of homeless people. Therefore, the recruitment and training of homeless people to work as enumerators was an essential part of the street count methodology. A homeless census cannot be successful without the assistance of these individuals. Previous research has shown that homeless people, teamed with staff members from homeless service agencies, can be part of a productive and reliable work force.

To work for the street count, prospective enumerators were required to attend one 1½-hour information and training session. Twenty-two training sessions were held at multiple locations throughout Los Angeles County in the week prior to the street count. Information and training sessions were attended primarily by homeless people, staff from homeless service agencies, and staff from the City and County of Los Angeles. The techniques and methods used to identify and enumerate unsheltered homeless people were reviewed during these training sessions.

Homeless persons who completed the required training session were paid \$10.00 on their first night of work for the street count. On the nights of the street count, homeless workers were also paid \$10.00 per hour, and were reimbursed for any expenses (mainly for transportation costs) they incurred during the hours they worked. Upwards of 850 homeless people were recruited to work by LAHSA staff, homeless service providers, and homeless coalition representatives.

Outreach was conducted for the recruitment of volunteers to work as enumerators or at street count deployment sites. Over 250 volunteers participated as Site Coordinators, Team Captains, or Deployment Center Assistants. These volunteers assisted in many areas, including preparing deployment sites, distributing supplies to enumerators, and collecting tally forms at the end of each census night. In all, approximately 1,100 homeless workers and service provider volunteers participated in helping to make the street count a successful endeavor.

Street Count Teams

On the nights of the census, two-person teams were created to enumerate the selected areas of the County for the street count. A team was ideally comprised of one volunteer who had experience working with the homeless population, and one homeless person who had attended a training and information session. Given the expertise each team member brought to working in the field, the “volunteer/homeless worker” teamwork concept was especially beneficial for the street count.

Street count teams were provided with census tract maps of their assigned areas, census tally sheets, a recap of the census training documents and techniques, and other supplies. Prior to deployment, volunteers and workers were provided with a brief review of how not to disturb homeless people or anyone else encountered during the street census. Over the three-day census period, a sample of 510 census tracts was enumerated.

Safety Precautions

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Precautions were taken to prepare a safe environment in all deployment centers. This included the hiring of security staff who were stationed at each deployment center. Law enforcement districts were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. Patrols were available in the selected areas of the County to ensure the safety of homeless workers and volunteers. No official reports were received in regards to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the County.

For census tracts that were perceived as possible safety risks to workers and volunteers, special teams were deployed. These teams were comprised of individuals who were known to the homeless who lived in those areas, and had intimate knowledge of the homeless populations and their locations. For example, four special teams made up primarily of homeless veterans (along with several outreach workers) were assigned to work in the 1st, 4th, 6th, and 7th bridges area adjacent to the downtown section of the City of Los Angeles. It was felt by both the enumeration and management teams that utilizing people familiar with that area (which is known to be dangerous) would decrease any potential safety risk.

Census Tract Selection Method

Los Angeles County has 2,054 census tracts within its borders. However, only census tracts located within the Los Angeles County CoC were included in street count. As mentioned previously, Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena were not included in the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count because

these three cities operate under their own CoCs. Therefore, the total number of census tracts possible for enumeration in the Greater Los Angeles area was 1,829 tracts.

An assumption was made that some census tracts had a high probability of having a large unsheltered homeless population, and it was imperative to enumerate these tracts. In order to determine which census tracts were “must-enumerate” tracts, LAHSA provided ASR with a comprehensive list of homeless activity locations in the County, called “hot spots.” This list was compiled from data LAHSA collected on homeless encampments from 1998-2005. In order to expand the list of “hot spots” available for the sample, LAHSA staff collected additional information from other sources, including:

- LAHSA’s Emergency Response Team (ERT) program database;
- Homeless service providers and outreach teams in Los Angeles County;
- City of Los Angeles Police Departments and other law enforcement jurisdictions;
- California Highway Patrol; and
- Park Rangers for the City and County of Los Angeles.

The next step was to cross-reference this data with the eight SPAs in Los Angeles County to provide the location of “hot spots” in each SPA. By identifying “hot spot” locations by census tracts in each SPA, LAHSA staff was able to construct maps indicating the location of “hot spots” per SPA. The census tracts were then rated for frequency of homeless activity locations in each SPA.

The tracts that rated the highest in frequency of “hot spots” were then selected for the enumeration. These tracts were identified as “must enumerate” census tracts. In all, 211 “must enumerate” census tracts were selected for inclusion in the enumeration sample. After LAHSA staff constructed “must enumerate” census tracts for each of the eight SPAs, City and County elected officials, homeless coalition members, and subject matter experts were invited to review and make comments on the maps. The 211 “must enumerate” tracts were removed from the 1,829 tracts that were available for enumeration. This reduced the range of variability in the homeless population for the random sample, and led to a substantial increase in the precision of the results later obtained.

From the remaining 1,618 tracts in the Greater Los Angeles area, a random stratified sample of 299 census tracts was selected. This brought the total number of census tracts to be enumerated to 510: 211 “must enumerate” tracts, and 299 random sample tracts. The overall process used for the selection of census tracts helped to establish a high level of confidence in the sample tracts selected for enumeration. This sampling strategy and process was developed, produced, and overseen by a team of statisticians from UCLA, and led by Dr. Richard Berk, Professor of Statistics.

Street Count Deployment

Due to the large size of Los Angeles County, it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of three days, from January 25-27, 2005. Los Angeles County has been divided into eight distinct Service Planning Areas (SPAs). The street count took place according to the following schedule:

January 25	January 26	January 27
SPA 1: Antelope Valley	SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley	SPA 4: Metro Los Angeles
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	SPA 7: East Los Angeles	SPA 6: South Los Angeles
SPA 5: West Los Angeles	SPA 8: South Bay/Harbor	

Due to the mostly rural nature of SPA 1, it was decided that the Antelope Valley should be enumerated in the morning hours between 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. Performing the SPA 1 street count during this time provided enumerators with the benefit of daylight from the sunrise, and facilitated the census efforts in this SPA. The other seven SPAs were to be enumerated between the hours of 9 p.m. and 1 a.m. The nighttime enumerations were selected in order to avoid shelter count duplication and to increase the visibility of the street homeless.

Twenty-nine enumeration deployment sites were established from which teams were organized and assigned defined enumeration areas. The following table provides a detail description of the number of deployments centers and the number of census tracts enumerated each night of the street count.

Enumeration Dates	SPA	Number of Deployment Centers per SPA	Number of Census Tracts Enumerated Per Night
Tuesday January 25	SPA 1	2	141
	SPA 2	4	
	SPA 5	3	
Wednesday January 26	SPA 3	4	207
	SPA 7	4	
	SPA 8	3	
Thursday January 27	SPA 4	5	162
	SPA 6	4	
Total Deployment Centers and Tracts Enumerated		29	510

The deployment sites listed above were situated to provide the easiest access to the census tracts designated for enumeration. Every effort was made to locate deployment centers as close to the census tracts that were to be canvassed from each respective deployment site. Every deployment center was staffed by at least one Site Coordinator, Site Assistants, and at least one Team Captain (one Team Captain was used for every five enumerators). The number of street count teams working in each SPA was based on the following factors:

- The number of census tracts selected per SPA for enumeration;
- The distance between census tracts; and
- The actual size of the census tracts.

Volunteers and LAHSA staff used personal or agency vehicles to transport homeless workers and volunteers to and from assigned census tracts (although some homeless workers did provide their own transportation). All accessible streets, roads, and highways in the enumerated tracts were traveled by foot, bike, or car. Homeless persons were counted and tallied according to these observed categories:

Individuals:	Family Members:	Notations:
• Adult Male • Adult Female • Youth (under age 18) • Undetermined gender/age	• Adult Male • Adult Female • Youth (under age 18)	• Vehicles (cars, vans, RV's, campers, etc.) • Encampments • People in parks reported by park ranger

Homeless enumerators were also instructed to include themselves on their tally sheets for the street count. However, they were only instructed to do so if they were not going to be counted during a shelter or institutional census.

Upon their return, teams turned in their census tally forms and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed. This review was primarily done to check for double-counting (i.e. counting a family as family members and individuals) and to verify that every accessible road within the assigned area was enumerated. Overall, 19,138 unsheltered homeless people were identified during the enumeration of the 510 selected census tracts.

No direct contact with enumerated homeless people was made during the census enumeration. To avoid potential duplication of unsheltered and sheltered homeless, it was imperative to enumerate in a narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle. Administering the survey in conjunction with the census would have increased the likelihood of duplication between the street and sheltered homeless, and therefore jeopardize the accuracy of the census. Therefore, visual-only enumeration strategies were employed.

Although any homeless enumeration is vulnerable to an undercount, all of the people tallied during the point-in-time street count were visually observed by enumerators. By reporting only what was observed, ASR and LAHSA are highly confident that the street count results are as accurate and as valid as possible. Due to time constraints for planning and conducting the street count, the research coordination team was not able to develop a procedure for calculating the margin of error for the street count. Additionally, there

was no means to ensure that those enumerated were actually members of the homeless population. However, when potential enumerators were polled during the training sessions, all trainees indicated they would have no difficulty in telling the difference between an unsheltered homeless person and a member of the general public.

Analysis Method for Non-Enumerated Census Tracts

After the results were obtained, homeless demographic, economic, and geographic correlates were examined for the purpose of constructing a statistical model of how various features of tracts are related to homelessness. The model's predictions were then used to impute values for each census tract that was not physically enumerated by the census teams. The correlates included data variables from the 2000 U.S. Census such as median income and the percentage of vacant housing units, as well as land use data provided by the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. By and large, homelessness correlates performed as expected: homeless counts were higher, for example, in tracts with lower median income, a higher percentage of vacant dwellings, and tracts with a high percentage of commercial or industrial land use. The result of the correlation analysis was 30,217 unsheltered homeless people in the non-enumerated census tracts. Overall, the projections derived from the correlation analysis produced a 10% margin of error.

Shelter and Institution Count

Goal

The goal of the shelter and institution (S&I) count was to gain an accurate count of the number of persons that are homeless that are being temporarily housed in shelters and other institutions across the County. This data is vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons receive shelter.

Data Collection

The basic approach was to identify and contact as many agencies as possible that temporarily house homeless people and request that those agencies send LAHSA a count of the number of homeless persons housed in their programs on the appropriate nights of the count, in conjunction with the street count. The support and participation from a broad range of agencies, both public and private, was needed to complete the shelter and institution count. These agencies include:

- Shelters (emergency and transitional),
- Jails/police departments,
- Drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities,
- Hospitals, and
- Agencies that house homeless people in voucher hotels and other agencies.

These institution types were included in the count because they are most likely to temporarily house persons who are homeless. LAHSA also sought the public support of elected officials in the County, City

of Los Angeles and the other 85 cities across the Los Angeles Continuum of Care (CoC) in order to legitimize the count to the public and ensure the cooperation of relevant public departments and private agencies that provide temporary shelter.

The S&I count began by first searching to identify and collect contact information for all agencies in the county that provide temporary shelter to homeless people. These agencies include: shelters, jails, drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, veterans administration programs and agencies that voucher homeless people to hotels. In addition, LAHSA sought to identify other organizations that may be providing temporary shelter to homeless people in non-traditional shelter settings. For example, faith-based organizations that allow homeless people to sleep in their facilities. The objective of this search was to create a comprehensive contact list for all of these agencies and then to contact the relevant staff at each of these agencies to inform them of the homeless count, solicit their participation and ensure that they sent in their counts on the appropriate night. In addition, LAHSA created a list of all 85 city mayors in the CoC in order to inform them that the count would be taking place and to request that they direct the public departments in their city to cooperate with the count.

LAHSA obtained contact information for emergency and transitional shelters from several sources:

- The LAHSA inventory of beds and services, which is compiled from an annual survey of shelter agencies across the County,
- A list of LAHSA-funded emergency and transitional shelters, and
- Input from shelter providers and LAHSA staff who had knowledge of sheltering agencies that may not have been included on the previous lists.

County jail contact information was provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriffs Department. Contact information for local cities jails was collected by LAHSA staff by making phone calls and website searches for all 85 cities in the Los Angeles CoC. LAHSA received contact information from the County of Los Angeles Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Administration for all drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities. LAHSA received contact information for each hospital in Los Angeles County from the County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services. Many of the data sources did not contain specific staff contact information. LAHSA staff made phone calls and data searches to obtain the specific contact information. These separate data sources were then combined to create one “master list” that contained the contact information for all shelters, jails, drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, vouchering agencies and others in Los Angeles County. The list was then divided by SPA for all eight SPAs. These eight separate lists were then sent to the chairs of the coalitions from each SPA to get their input and to allow them to add any agencies that may have been missed. The feedback and additions from the SPA chairs and the agency staff was included in the revised master list.

Once the master list was finalized, LAHSA mailed a formal letter to the directors of each agency on the list to announce the count, solicit their participation and to request that they appoint a “Homeless Count Appointee” to handle the S&I count for their agency. Upon receiving the Homeless Count Appointee forms from the agencies, LAHSA staff emailed or faxed the “Homeless Count Instructions and Tally Forms” packet to all homeless count appointees. Follow up calls were made by LAHSA staff to make sure the forms were received and that the appointees understood the instructions for enumeration.

A facility's reported numbers were dependent upon where each facility was located. Agencies with programs located in SPAs 1, 2, and 5 performed their counts on the evening of January 25th; SPAs 3, 7, and 8 were performed on January 26th and SPAs 4 and 6 were performed on January 27th. This corresponded with the nights of the street count. The agencies were encouraged to perform the S & I counts at 10:00 p.m. because clients were most likely to be settled in for the evening and less likely to leave the facility, thus preventing double counting them on the street. After collecting the counts, the agencies sent their tally sheets immediately via email or fax to LAHSA. These tally sheets were collected and reviewed for completeness by LAHSA staff. Agencies that had sent in their tally sheets appropriately were then crossed off the list. Agencies that did not send in their counts, or counts that were incomplete, were contacted by LAHSA staff beginning at 8:00 a.m. the following morning in order to ensure their participation or clarify incomplete counts.

After the completion of the count on January 27th, LAHSA worked to contact all of the non-responding agencies via email, fax and telephone to encourage them to send in their counts from January 28th through February 10th. The non-responders were primarily from hospitals, jails, and drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities. The follow-up effort resulted in many more agencies responding and sending in their counts. On Friday, February 11th, LAHSA sent the tallied S&I counts to ASR and transferred the primary responsibility for gathering any remaining outstanding counts that had not been received. LAHSA periodically aided ASR staff in this effort by making phone calls to non-responders and making recommendations about whom to call if multiple attempts were unsuccessful.

In all, over 300 shelter and institutional facilities were contacted for the point-in-time shelter census. Due to the fact that a large majority of the shelters and institutions in Los Angeles County were contacted for this portion of the census, ASR feels the numbers received from the shelter census have a high level of confidence, and that the numbers are accurate and valid. An approximate margin of error could not be determined.

It is known that there are many small shelters in Los Angeles County that are run by churches, religious groups, and individuals who are privately funded. Although outreach efforts were conducted by LAHSA in order to gain access to these independently run services, some of these shelters were not identified or elected not to participate, and therefore their numbers were not included in the final shelter count results.

After the results were compiled, 9,878 homeless persons were counted in emergency shelters and transitional housing, and 4,360 people were identified in hospitals, jails, and rehabilitation facilities. A total of 14,238 people were counted in the shelters and institutions in Los Angeles County.

General Population Telephone Survey

In an effort to locate the “hidden” homeless of Los Angeles County, LAHSA and ASR conducted a telephone survey of the general population of the County between April 4, 2005 and April 20, 2005. This type of supplemental survey was the first of its kind ever conducted as part of a homeless enumeration. Many service providers and researchers have speculated that there is a large number of “hidden” homeless in Los Angeles who self-define as homeless but do not live in shelters or on the streets. The general population phone survey was a 15-minute survey designed to determine if there were people staying in the household who would otherwise be homeless.

This survey yielded valuable information about Los Angeles County’s “hidden” homeless. The head-of-household was asked a series of questions about individuals and families who were living on the property on a “temporary” basis. A total of 1,001 households responded with 36 indicating that homeless persons did in fact live on their property. This represents a total of 57 homeless persons. Using information about the relationship of the homeless persons to the head-of-household and about where the homeless persons were living on the property, the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness was applied to determine if these individuals could be officially counted as homeless. HUD specifically excludes people who “double-up” with friends or family (i.e. two families living under the same roof) from their Exhibit I CoC funding application, and the research team attempted to be faithful and conservative in our estimates of this definition. Immediate and extended family members and individuals were excluded from our projection as was anyone living inside the physical house, even if they lived in a basement, attic or other non-bedroom area.

Using these “filters,” a projection of “hidden” homeless individuals and homeless families meeting our conservative definitions was possible. Using the 2003 U.S. Census American Community Survey, it was determined that Los Angeles County (excluding the cities of Long Beach, Pasadena and Glendale) has approximately 2,882,198 households. The findings from the general population survey sample were projected to the County level (excluding Long Beach, Pasadena and Glendale) based on the number of households in the sample area. Due to the fact that the general population survey sample size was 1,001 people, we were able to use the results of the telephone survey to create a rate per 1,000 people for each response, and then estimate that response for the entire County. The phone survey revealed an additional 23,058 homeless persons (8,647 individuals, 14,411 family members), who represented the “hidden” homeless. The people identified during the general population phone survey were designated as unsheltered people for practical purposes, as they were not utilizing Los Angeles County operated shelter facilities (emergency shelters, transitional housing, etc.). Therefore, the results of the general population survey were then added to the unsheltered estimate.

The Los Angeles County homeless general population telephone survey is considered to be a scientific and reliable sample of the county’s general population. The results of the random telephone survey are considered to have a 95% confidence level with a 3% margin of error. The response rate for the survey was 49%, which by random telephone survey standards in Los Angeles County where 30% response rates are common, is considered to be very high. It does mean, however, that 51% of the population, whose responses could have increased or even decreased our projections, refused to participate. There was no

discernable pattern among the refusal respondents with a breakdown of about 58% soft refusal (the respondent saying “No thanks”) and 42% hardcore refusal to respond (the respondent simply hung up the phone). Due to the general nature of telephone surveying, the anticipated suspicion from many respondents, and the potential code violation aspects of housing a homeless person in a non-standard location, our research team felt the survey results are valid, conservative, and can be generalized.

Countywide Point-in-Time Estimation

As mentioned previously, the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count was a sample of 510 of the 1,829 total valid tracts contained within the County’s CoC. It was necessary, therefore, to develop a point-in-time estimate for the whole of Los Angeles County. There is an unavoidable undercounting of the street and non-street homeless inherent in any enumeration, making any estimate of the homeless population conservative.

The estimate was based on the physical enumeration of 510 census tracts, 211 of which were identified as having a high probability of having homeless and chronically homeless people, and 299 tracts that were randomly selected. This stratified, random sampling process is a generally accepted process used by the U.S. Census and other demographers. A total of 1,319 tracts were estimated based upon the sample of 510 enumerated tracts. The estimation procedure is based on small area sampling theory and was performed by Dr. Richard Berk, Professor of Statistics and his staff from the Department of Statistics at The University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).

U.S. Census, Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) case data, Los Angeles County land use data, homeless survey and other environmental data were used to develop correlations between enumerated and non-enumerated tracts. The general research concept was that if we could find patterns in the prevalence of homeless in areas we enumerated with objective data we received from the U.S. Census Bureau and Los Angeles County sources, we can estimate levels of homelessness in the non-enumerated areas. Correlation data was projected to the tracts that were not physically enumerated resulting in a complete countywide point-in-time estimate by census tract. Though more challenging, use of the census tract as unit of analysis allows estimates to be compiled for most of the jurisdictions within the County.

Based on the correlation analysis, it is estimated that Los Angeles County has approximately 82,291 sheltered and unsheltered homeless people at a given point in time. Since the shelter count was deemed to be the most complete possible enumeration of the shelters and institutions within Los Angeles’ CoC, and the general population phone survey represented the “hidden” homeless throughout the County, the correlation analysis used for the countywide point-in-time estimate only applies to the street count portion of the census. Therefore, it is estimated that there are approximately 49,228 unsheltered homeless persons literally living “on the streets” in Los Angeles County at a given point in time (19,138 physically enumerated, and 30,217 estimated). The above estimates do not include the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

Homeless Census Challenges and Assumptions

Challenges

There are many challenges in any homeless enumeration, especially when implemented in a community as diverse and large as Los Angeles County. While homeless populations are usually concentrated around downtown emergency shelters and homeless service facilities, homeless individuals and families can also be found in suburbs, commercial districts, and outlying county areas that are not easily accessible by enumerators. Homeless populations include numerous subsets such as:

- Chronically homeless persons who may or may not access social, health, or shelter services;
- Persons living in vehicles who relocate every few days;
- Persons who have children and therefore stay “under the radar” for fear of having to turn their children over to Child Protective Services;
- Homeless youth, who tend to keep themselves less visible than homeless adults;
- Immigrants and other subpopulations who overcrowd shared residences or rental units above safe occupancy levels; and
- Homeless people who sleep in unfit structures.

An additional challenge encountered during this study was the confidence level of the projections for the individual cities in the Los Angeles CoC. The confidence levels of projections for large areas (i.e. the Los Angeles CoC, the City of Los Angeles, and SPAs) tends to be very high. However, projecting the homeless populations for smaller areas reduces the confidence level. It was determined by the Project Committee that this report should only detail the larger areas of the study, in order to highlight those areas with the highest levels of confidence.

Census Undercount

Due to a variety of reasons, homeless persons generally do not want to be seen, and make concentrated efforts to avoid detection. What we do know is that regardless of how successful our outreach effort is, we will undercount the homeless population, especially hard-to-reach subpopulations such as unaccompanied youth and families.

In this non-intrusive, point-in-time, visual homeless enumeration, it should be noted that the methods employed, while academically sound, have inherent biases and shortcomings. Even with the assistance of dedicated homeless service providers and currently or previously homeless census enumerators, the methodology cannot guarantee 100% accuracy. Many factors may contribute to missed opportunities, for example:

- Homeless individuals often occupy abandoned buildings and other structures unfit for human habitation. The resources for the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count could not cover an inspection of all prospective structures.

- Homeless youth tend to “couch surf” from one location to another, making their identification difficult. Homeless youth also are suspected to keep a distance from the general homeless population, for their own safety.
- Likewise, homeless families with children will more likely seek opportunities to double up in housing with family or friends, rather than sleep on the street, in vehicles, or makeshift shelters.
- It can be difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, or recreational vehicles.

In some areas, local issues hampered our enumeration efforts. For example, our enumeration teams in Hollywood claimed there had been a “sweep,” or a clearing of, homeless people (including homeless youth) just prior to our enumeration, which directly affected our count. Law enforcement denied any coordinated effort to “sweep” the Hollywood area, but many neighborhoods judge public safety performance by the number of visibly homeless in their community. In order to reduce the undercount of unaccompanied youth, a number of census teams comprised primarily of homeless youth were used to enumerate the Hollywood area. However, these census teams were supervised by their shelter counselors during the enumeration. It was felt that the youth enumeration teams were less willing to divulge homeless youth “hideouts” as a result of the adult supervision. These issues were not common to the general study effort, but certainly contributed to enumeration challenges. In addition, certain types of shelters may have been missed during the S&I count, such as makeshift shelters run by County residents (not service providers) or churches who shelter indigent people.

By counting the minimum number of homeless persons on the street at a given time, the homeless census methodology is conservative, and therefore most likely results in an undercount of homeless without citizenship or legal residency status, some of the working homeless, families, and street youth. This conservative approach is necessary to preserve the integrity of the data collected. It is noteworthy that, even though the census is most likely to be an undercount of the homeless population, the methodology employed, coupled with the homeless survey data to inform the acknowledged undercount, is the most comprehensive approach available. The addition of the general population telephone survey adds more depth and accuracy to our census, due to the fact that homeless people discovered in the telephone survey would not normally be discovered during a typical street or shelter enumeration.

Assumptions of Annual Estimation

The calculations used to project an annual estimate of homelessness are based on two very important assumptions.

1. The information gathered in the homeless survey is indicative of responses that would have been given at any other time during the year and is representative of the general diversity of the study area’s homeless population.
2. The point-in-time census count is reasonably indicative of a count that would have been obtained at any other time during the year.

Service providers have supported these assumptions by indicating that the demand for services stayed relatively consistent over time. Additionally, the gross number of homeless accessing services does not

fluctuate to a great degree, although the proportion of sheltered versus unsheltered homeless does vary with the seasons. According to service providers, the presence of the Winter Shelter Program during the winter months probably accounts for the shift in sheltered and unsheltered homeless.

Estimates of the number of people who experience homelessness in a given year are important for planning purposes and HUD reporting requirements. Because many homeless experiences are relatively short-term (less than a year), it is important to account for this phenomenon when determining the annual demand for homeless services.

Given the size of the survey sample (3,187), the statistical reliability of the projections, the undercount inherent in any homeless census, the addition of a general population survey to uncover the “hidden homeless” that would not have been counted during the point-in-time street and shelter census, as well as the use of a minimum turnover rate for each category, the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Project Committee and Applied Survey Research determined this methodology to be the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

Survey Methodology

Planning and Implementation

The 3,187-person survey of homeless persons was conducted in order to yield quantitative and qualitative data about the homeless community in Los Angeles County. This data was used for the Super Notification of Funding Availability (SuperNOFA) Continuum of Care application and is important for future homeless program development and planning. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services both current and in the future. Survey findings also provide a baseline for future homeless studies.

Surveys were conducted by homeless workers and service provider volunteers who were trained by Applied Survey Research. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a detailed and lengthy orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality. Because of confidentiality and privacy issues, service providers typically conducted the surveys administered in shelters. Additionally, trained graduate students also assisted in the administration of surveys in many shelter environments. No self-administered surveys were accepted to maintain a standardized and consistent protocol.

Homeless workers were compensated at a rate of \$5.00 per each completed survey. Further, it was determined that survey data would be more easily collected if an incentive gift was offered to survey respondents in appreciation for their time and participation. A \$5.00 face value pre-paid phone card was selected as an incentive to participate in the survey. These cards were easy to obtain and distribute, were thought to have wide appeal, and could be provided within the project budget. This approach enabled

surveys to be done at anytime during the day. The gift proved to be a great incentive and was widely accepted among survey respondents.

Survey Sampling

Developing a truly random sample of homeless survey respondents is challenging. An important consideration is that there is not enough information about this population to develop a random sampling strategy that effectively represents the target demographics and subpopulations' diversity. Applied Survey Research considered a randomized "every third or fourth encounter" survey approach, but felt that it would be too challenging to administer with our homeless peer interview methodology, especially in a community with a large homeless population such as Los Angeles County. Instead, ASR selected a quota sampling approach. Quota sampling is a non-random sampling method in which the study sample is selected with an effort made to insure a certain distribution of demographic variables. This approach has been approved by HUD in their "October 2004 Street Count Guidelines."

Strategic attempts were made to reach individuals of various subset groups such as homeless youth, minority ethnic groups, military veterans, domestic violence victims, and families. Because random sampling was not employed, the extent to which the survey respondents compare to, or differ from, the homeless population in general is unknown.

Trained homeless interviewers administered surveys to the "street" homeless. These workers were used as interviewers because they were familiar with the conditions and challenges of homeless persons, and they would therefore be more likely to obtain survey question responses from the homeless respondents. Interviewers were asked to inquire if the homeless person had already taken the survey, and if not, if they were willing to do so, knowing there was a "thank you" gift at the completion of the survey. Workers were also asked to remain unbiased at all times, make no assumptions or prompts, and ask all questions, but allow respondents to skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering.

Surveys were also administrated in shelters and residential program facilities. Typically, trained program staff conducted those surveys. The same survey was used in both shelter and street environments. Approximately 60% of all valid surveys were completed by unsheltered homeless, and the remaining 40% were completed by the sheltered homeless.

Data Collection

Care was taken by interviewers to ensure that respondents felt comfortable regardless of the street or shelter location where the survey occurred. During the interviews, respondents were encouraged to be candid in their responses and were informed that these responses would be framed as general findings, would be kept confidential, and would not be traceable to any one individual.

Overall, the interviewers experienced excellent cooperation from respondents. This was likely influenced by the fact that nearly all of the street interviewers were homeless workers who had previously been, or are now, fellow members of the homeless community. Another reason for interview cooperation may

have been the gift of the pre-paid phone card, which was given to respondents upon the completion of the interview.

Data Analysis

In order to avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents' initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate potential duplicates. This process examined respondents' date of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey. It was determined that 160 surveys were duplicates. This left 3,187 valid surveys for analysis.

Survey Challenges and Limitations

The 2005 homeless survey does not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. However, based on a point-in-time estimate of approximately 82,291 homeless persons, the 3,187 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of $\pm 2\%$ with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County. However, these confidences cannot be accurately applied to the survey findings because the survey was not randomly administered.

Due to methodological challenges related to randomly surveying homeless individuals throughout Los Angeles County, surveys were collected in a non-random manner. While random sampling is preferential in survey collection, using a non-random sampling strategy is often necessary because of the population being studied. Characteristics of the homeless community are inherently difficult to define, mostly due to the fact that the aspects of homelessness – such as demographics, income, family structure, and other such characteristics – differ from community to community, and therefore remain largely unknown. Without valid and reliable data about the homeless population of Los Angeles County, a random sampling method could not be implemented. Even with this sampling limitation, however, this survey provides much information about many aspects of homelessness in the Los Angeles County.

Non-random sampling sometimes also opens the door for certain biases, such as the unintentional skewing of certain segments of the survey population. One issue we encountered with the survey sampling process was the representation of the unsheltered homeless population versus the sheltered homeless population. As indicated in the previous sections, the homeless census estimate consisted of 88% unsheltered homeless and 12% sheltered homeless. When we analyzed the initial survey results, approximately 60% of the respondents were unsheltered homeless and 40% were sheltered homeless. Applied Survey Research and LAHSA agreed that weighting the survey sample to reflect the results of the census would further add to the validity of the survey results. Data weighting is a procedure that adjusts for discrepancies between demographic proportions within a sample and the population from which the sample was drawn. When the data is weighted to adjust for the over-representation of sheltered homeless, answers given by each sheltered respondent are weighted slightly downward, and answers given by each unsheltered respondent are weighted slightly upward, thus compensating for the

disproportionate sheltered versus unsheltered findings between the survey and census. The survey results shown in the following section represent the weighted survey results.

In any survey research, there is always an opportunity for misrepresentation. Since there is no mechanism to separate truth from fiction in survey responses, it is important to make every effort to elicit the most truthful responses from interviewees. Using a peer interviewing methodology is believed to allow the respondents to be more candid with their answers, and may help reduce the intimidation of revealing personal information. It should be noted that the responses provided for this survey are consistent based on reviews by service providers who:

- Selected reliable interviewers who had attended a training and received a training completion certificate, and
- Reviewed the surveys and ensured quality responses.

Surveys that were considered incomplete or containing false responses were not accepted, and the interviewer was not compensated.

Margin of Error

Since a multiple-methods approach was used to enumerate the homeless population of Los Angeles County, it was not possible to develop an overall confidence level or margin of error for the project as a whole. The following table briefly illustrates the methodologies used for the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, the results obtained from each method, as well as how confident the researchers and LAHSA are about the results produced from each method.

Figure 105: Breakdown of Homeless Enumeration Methodologies

Methodology	Data Source	Results	Margin of Error
Street Count	Physical enumeration of 510 sampled tracts (211 selected, 299 random) out of a total of 1,829 valid tracts	19,138	Cannot be determined
Street Projections	Statistical analysis based on objective demographic and environmental data and the Street Count	30,217	10%
Shelter and Institution Count (Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing only)	Los Angeles County shelters and institutions were either phoned for their occupancy, or faxed in their occupancy to LAHSA / ASR	9,878*	Cannot be determined
General Population Phone Survey	Phone survey of 1,001 randomly selected households from the Los Angeles County area	23,058	3%
Total	All above sources	82,291	Unknown

An additional 4,360 homeless people were housed in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities, but do not meet HUD's homeless definition. For more detail, please refer to page 22.

Conclusion

Both ASR and LAHSA feel that the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count provides valid and useful data regarding the homeless community in Los Angeles County's Continuum of Care (CoC). However, both agencies feel that improvements could be made in order for future studies to generate the best possible data.

Both the time of day and the time of year to conduct an enumeration could be one potential area of improvement for future studies. Though HUD recommends in their 2004 enumeration guidelines a winter count, this period of time may not be best suited to visually observing the unsheltered homeless in Southern California counties such as Los Angeles. A winter count is normally conducted because it is believed that more homeless people would come in off of the streets and access shelter services. However, due to the particularly temperate climate of Los Angeles County throughout most of the year (it was between 55 and 57 degrees during the evenings of the count), a winter enumeration might not be the best option for counting the homeless population in Los Angeles County, as there is likely to be greater visibility of homeless people in better weather.

The time of day for the enumeration of SPA 1 could also be examined. SPA 1 was the only area to be enumerated during the early morning hours, due to its less urban nature and the suggestion of local advocates that an early morning enumeration would be more effective. The morning count provided enumerators with the benefit of daylight from the rising sun, whereas a night enumeration in SPA 1 would have been more difficult without natural light. However, such factors as pre-dawn movement to get to jobs or people sleeping out of view or in an area inaccessible to the enumerators could have potentially produced a slight undercount of the unsheltered homeless in SPA 1. For future studies, an evening count may want to be considered in order to further reduce the chance of an undercount.

Future enumeration efforts will naturally benefit from the body of work completed in this report. Datasets that were developed for the first time will only have to be updated and further refined. The training and deployment of enumerators needs to be improved significantly. It is clear that, unlike many communities, Los Angeles County has enough providers and advocates to put together a more select team of enumerators who are more organized and accountable than this year's effort. More targeted recruitment and screening will make enumeration planning more predictable and increase the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the enumeration effort.

Improvements in our statistical analysis will improve as well. This enumeration was probably the most comprehensive and sophisticated, statistical projection of a homeless population and the research team made tremendous advances in small population estimate techniques. These estimation techniques will help us with more economical enumerations for the future and they will enable us to produce even more accurate results with lower margins of statistical error. The net result will be more accurate planning tools for service providers and homeless policy advocates at all levels of the government and in the community.

The 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count was performed by using HUD-recommended practices for counting the homeless population. This study is also the most extensive ever done with a comprehensive field enumeration, field surveys, telephone surveys, and a sophisticated statistical analysis

used to project homelessness in non-enumerated areas. LAHSA may still want to compare the methodology used in this study with other enumeration methods used in different communities across the United States. LAHSA will be challenged to find methods that will be able to accommodate the size of Los Angeles County, yet still be economical enough to do on a biennial basis. LAHSA may consider conducting some form of enumeration every year. Breaking this effort up may make it more manageable. At the same time LAHSA should remain vigilant in reviewing other best practices in homeless enumeration to remain a leader in the field.

It is hoped that this report, and the findings contained within, will be useful to the planning bodies of LAHSA and “Bring LA Home.” It is also hoped that this report will be disseminated to other jurisdictions and educational research institutions in order to gain feedback on the methodologies used and results obtained for the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. By sharing and evaluating this enumeration effort and its results, the homeless support network in Los Angeles County will be able to produce constructive solutions to a problem that obviously affects many people in this region.

*Everyone
Counts
in LA!*

Appendices

Shelter & Institution Count Tally Sheet

EMERGENCY SHELTERS ONLY

Please read the attached instructions before beginning the count. Please print clearly and fill out completely one of these forms for EACH of your agency's EMERGENCY shelter program(s) on the appropriate night.

Agency Name: _____ Service Planning Area (SPA): _____

Your Name: _____ Your Phone: _____

Emergency Shelter Program Name: _____ SPA: _____

Emergency Shelter Address: _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

Please place the total number of INDIVIDUALS that are housed AND vouchered to motels

# of Individual Men	# of Individual Women	# of Individual Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)	# of Adult Transgender

Please place the total number of FAMILIES housed AND vouchered to motels in the columns below

Family Units	# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. old)	# of Transgender
Family 1				
Family 2				
Family 3				
Family 4				
Family 5				
Family 6				
Family 7				
Family 8				
Family 9				
Family 10				

If you have more than 10 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2."

Shelter & Institution Count Tally Sheet

HOSPITALS ONLY

Please read the attached instructions before beginning the count. Please print clearly and fill out completely one of these forms for your Hospital(s) on the appropriate night.

Agency Name: _____ Service Planning Area (SPA): _____

Your Name: _____ Your Phone: _____

Hospital Name: _____

Hospital Address: _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

Please place the total number of homeless INDIVIDUALS that are in your hospital			
# of Individual Men	# of Individual Women	# of Individual Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)	# of Adult Transgender

Shelter & Institution Homeless Count Tally Sheet

Jails Only

Please read the attached instructions before beginning the count. Please print clearly and fill out completely one of these forms for your Police Department's jail facility on the appropriate night.

Agency Name: _____ Service Planning Area (SPA): _____

Your Name: _____ Your Phone: _____

Jail Address: _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

Please place the total number of homeless INDIVIDUALS that are in your jail			
# of Individual Men	# of Individual Women	# of Individual Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)	# of Adult Transgender

Shelter & Institution Count Tally Sheet

Residential Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation Programs Only

Please read the attached instructions before beginning the count. Please print clearly and fill out completely one of these forms for EACH of your agency's Residential Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation program(s) on the appropriate night.

Agency Name: _____ Service Planning Area (SPA): _____

Your Name: _____ Your Phone: _____

Residential Rehab Facility Name: _____

Residential Rehab Facility Address: _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

Please place the totals number of INDIVIDUALS that are in your residential rehab facility			
# of Individual Men	# of Individual Women	# of Individual Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)	# of Adult Transgender

Please place the totals of FAMILIES in your rehab facility in the columns below (if applicable)				
Family Units	# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. old)	# of Transgender
Family 1				
Family 2				
Family 3				
Family 4				
Family 5				
Family 6				
Family 7				
Family 8				
Family 9				
Family 10				

If you have more than 10 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2."

Shelter & Institution Count Tally Sheet

TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS ONLY

Please read the attached instructions before beginning the count. Please print clearly and fill out completely one of these forms for EACH of your agency's TRANSITIONAL shelter program(s) on the appropriate night.

Agency Name: _____ Service Planning Area (SPA): _____

Your Name: _____ Your Phone: _____

Transitional Shelter Program Name: _____

Transitional Shelter Address: _____ CITY _____ ZIP _____

Please place the total number of INDIVIDUALS that are housed in your transitional shelter			
# of Individual Men	# of Individual Women	# of Individual Youth (Under 18 Yrs. Old)	# of Adult Transgender

Please place the total number of FAMILIES housed in your transitional shelter				
Family Units	# of Men	# of Women	# of Youth (Under 18 Yrs. old)	# of Transgender
Family 1				
Family 2				
Family 3				
Family 4				
Family 5				
Family 6				
Family 7				
Family 8				
Family 9				
Family 10				

If you have more than 10 families please make a copy of this sheet and label it "Page 2."

Appendix II:

General Population Telephone Survey Instrument

Hello, my name is _____, and I'm calling on behalf of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count project. I'm calling today to ask a few questions about homeless issues in the county. Your responses are strictly confidential and we have no way of identifying you by name or location as this information is suppressed. Will you take 3-5 minutes to complete a very important survey about homelessness?

IF YES -> All of your answers are confidential and will only be reported as part of a group response. If there are any questions you would prefer not to answer, we will skip over it, OK?

IF NO -> When would be a better time to contact you?

If asked: The survey can take 5 to 8 minutes. The survey is being conducted for the Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count project by an independent research firm.

If more information is wanted, have the respondent call Kelly Pleskunas, Applied Survey Research 877-728-4545.

S1. Would you prefer to be interviewed in another language?

- ☐ (01) Yes (skip to question S2)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to question 1)

S2. (Asked only of bilingual respondents) We have 4 options. Would you prefer to receive this survey in English, Spanish, Vietnamese, or Mandarin?

- ☐ (01) English
- ☐ (02) Spanish (continue with Spanish version)
- ☐ (03) Vietnamese (continue with Vietnamese version)
- ☐ (04) Mandarin (continue with Mandarin version)
- ☐ (05) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (06) No response / refused (Don't read)

1. Is anyone staying at this address on a temporary basis who otherwise might be considered homeless? By homeless, I mean someone who is unable to have a regular nighttime place to sleep due to lack of money or other means of support.

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No (Thank you for your time but the following questions will not apply to your household) Terminate interview.
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Thank you for your time but the following questions will not apply to your household.) Terminate interview.
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Thank you for your time but the following questions will not apply to your household.) Terminate interview.

2. Please tell me the relationship of this person or persons to the owner, leaseholder, or primary renter of this property. I'll read you a list. (Check all that apply)

- ☐ (01) Immediate family (mother, father, son, daughter, sister, brother)
- ☐ (02) Extended family (grandparent, aunt, uncle, cousin or other relative)
- ☐ (03) Non-family member (in-law)
- ☐ (04) Friend
- ☐ (05) Other relationship (please describe) _____

3. How long have they been living at this location? (If more than one is indicated in question 2, add: "I will ask about each person." Capture data for each person.) (Read list)

- ☐ (01) 1-3 Months
- ☐ (02) 4-6 Months
- ☐ (03) 7-9 Months
- ☐ (04) 10-12 Months
- ☐ (05) More than 1 year
- ☐ (06) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (07) No response (Don't read)

4. Do you expect this current situation to continue?

- ☐ (01) Yes (continue to question 4a)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to question 5)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (skip to question 5) (Don't read)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (skip to question 5) (Don't read)

4a. How long do you foresee it continuing? **(Capture data for each person) (Read list)**

- ☐ (01) 1-3 Months
- ☐ (02) 4-6 Months
- ☐ (03) 7-9 Months
- ☐ (04) 10-12 Months
- ☐ (05) More than 1 year
- ☐ (06) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (07) No response **(Don't read)**

5. Could you tell me what type of living space they have and tell me how many male, female, and youth are living in each area? I will read you a list of the areas. **(Capture data for each person)**

- ☐ (01) Basement or attic Male:____ Female:____ Youth:____
- ☐ (02) Garage M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (03) Vehicle / camper or van parked on property M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (04) Tent / shed or other outside location M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (05) Living room M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (06) Dining room M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (07) Family room / den M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (08) Laundry room or inside storage area M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (09) Other (please specify) _____ M:____ F:____ Y:____
- ☐ (10) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (11) No response **(Don't read)**

(If total # of individuals in question #5 is >1 ask question #6. Otherwise, skip to question 7)

6A. Of the people living with you on a temporary basis, how many families are represented?

_____ families

6. How many of the people living with you on a temporary basis are from:

family #1: _____ persons

family #2: _____ persons

family #3: _____ persons

7. Is this a rental property or owner occupied?

- ☐ (01) Rental (continue to question 7A)
- ☐ (02) Owner occupied (skip to question 8)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (skip to question 8) (Don't read)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (skip to question 8) (Don't read)

7A. If it is a rental, is it subsidized rent which is partially paid for by the government?

- ☐ (01) Yes (continue to question 7B)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to question 8)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (skip to question 8) (Don't read)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (skip to question 8) (Don't read)

7B. If yes, what type of subsidized rent is it? (Read list)

- ☐ (01) Section 8
- ☐ (02) Subsidized housing (low income unit)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (04) No response (Don't read)

8. Could you please tell me your nearest major cross streets and zip code? (If asked or objected to, add: "This data is used for mapping and cannot be tied back to your household.")

Street 1 _____ Street 2 _____ Zip Code _____

Thank you very much for taking part in this very important survey!

Appendix III: Selected Tracts

"Must Enumerate" Tracts

Tract	SPA-Name
900501	01 - Antelope Valley
900504	01 - Antelope Valley
900705	01 - Antelope Valley
910201	01 - Antelope Valley
910202	01 - Antelope Valley
910401	01 - Antelope Valley
910501	01 - Antelope Valley
910707	01 - Antelope Valley
104106	02 - San Fernando Valley
106010	02 - San Fernando Valley
106402	02 - San Fernando Valley
119320	02 - San Fernando Valley
120020	02 - San Fernando Valley
120101	02 - San Fernando Valley
123420	02 - San Fernando Valley
123601	02 - San Fernando Valley
1238	02 - San Fernando Valley
127710	02 - San Fernando Valley
1284	02 - San Fernando Valley
1285	02 - San Fernando Valley
128702	02 - San Fernando Valley
131020	02 - San Fernando Valley
920312	02 - San Fernando Valley
920313	02 - San Fernando Valley
920314	02 - San Fernando Valley
920329	02 - San Fernando Valley
920331	02 - San Fernando Valley
920334	02 - San Fernando Valley
4020	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402302	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402401	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402501	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402502	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402702	03 - San Gabriel Valley
402801	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4046	03 - San Gabriel Valley
404703	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4067	03 - San Gabriel Valley

Tract	SPA-Name
4088	03 - San Gabriel Valley
430002	03 - San Gabriel Valley
430721	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4314	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4323	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4325	03 - San Gabriel Valley
432601	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4327	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4331	03 - San Gabriel Valley
433302	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4337	03 - San Gabriel Valley
434002	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482502	03 - San Gabriel Valley
1873	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1907	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1908	04 - Metro Los Angeles
190901	04 - Metro Los Angeles
191110	04 - Metro Los Angeles
191120	04 - Metro Los Angeles
191201	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1913	04 - Metro Los Angeles
191420	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1915	04 - Metro Los Angeles
191620	04 - Metro Los Angeles
191820	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1919	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1920	04 - Metro Los Angeles
192610	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1942	04 - Metro Los Angeles
195801	04 - Metro Los Angeles
197110	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1973	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1975	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1990	04 - Metro Los Angeles
199120	04 - Metro Los Angeles
199201	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1997	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1998	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2043	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2046	04 - Metro Los Angeles
206010	04 - Metro Los Angeles
206020	04 - Metro Los Angeles
206030	04 - Metro Los Angeles
206040	04 - Metro Los Angeles
206050	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2062	04 - Metro Los Angeles

Tract	SPA-Name
2063	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2071	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2073	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2074	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2084	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2088	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2092	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2093	04 - Metro Los Angeles
211110	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2115	04 - Metro Los Angeles
213201	04 - Metro Los Angeles
213401	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2145	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2172	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2183	04 - Metro Los Angeles
224010	04 - Metro Los Angeles
224020	04 - Metro Los Angeles
224320	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2260	04 - Metro Los Angeles
7001	04 - Metro Los Angeles
2697	05 - West Los Angeles
2712	05 - West Los Angeles
2731	05 - West Los Angeles
2732	05 - West Los Angeles
2733	05 - West Los Angeles
2734	05 - West Los Angeles
2735	05 - West Los Angeles
2736	05 - West Los Angeles
2737	05 - West Los Angeles
2739	05 - West Los Angeles
2751	05 - West Los Angeles
276602	05 - West Los Angeles
7014	05 - West Los Angeles
701702	05 - West Los Angeles
701801	05 - West Los Angeles
7019	05 - West Los Angeles
7020	05 - West Los Angeles
7021	05 - West Los Angeles
702201	05 - West Los Angeles
702202	05 - West Los Angeles
7027	05 - West Los Angeles
2184	06 - South Los Angeles
2197	06 - South Los Angeles
2221	06 - South Los Angeles
2222	06 - South Los Angeles
2247	06 - South Los Angeles

Tract	SPA-Name
2286	06 - South Los Angeles
2291	06 - South Los Angeles
2293	06 - South Los Angeles
229420	06 - South Los Angeles
231720	06 - South Los Angeles
2318	06 - South Los Angeles
2325	06 - South Los Angeles
2326	06 - South Los Angeles
2327	06 - South Los Angeles
2328	06 - South Los Angeles
2346	06 - South Los Angeles
2347	06 - South Los Angeles
2348	06 - South Los Angeles
2349	06 - South Los Angeles
235202	06 - South Los Angeles
2371	06 - South Los Angeles
2372	06 - South Los Angeles
2373	06 - South Los Angeles
2374	06 - South Los Angeles
2375	06 - South Los Angeles
2376	06 - South Los Angeles
237710	06 - South Los Angeles
2378	06 - South Los Angeles
2392	06 - South Los Angeles
239330	06 - South Los Angeles
2395	06 - South Los Angeles
240020	06 - South Los Angeles
2407	06 - South Los Angeles
2409	06 - South Los Angeles
2410	06 - South Los Angeles
2420	06 - South Los Angeles
2427	06 - South Los Angeles
5329	06 - South Los Angeles
5349	06 - South Los Angeles
5407	06 - South Los Angeles
500401	07 - East Los Angeles
5009	07 - East Los Angeles
5013	07 - East Los Angeles
5014	07 - East Los Angeles
501801	07 - East Los Angeles
502002	07 - East Los Angeles
5021	07 - East Los Angeles
502302	07 - East Los Angeles
5025	07 - East Los Angeles
502902	07 - East Los Angeles
5030	07 - East Los Angeles

Tract	SPA-Name
530301	07 - East Los Angeles
531202	07 - East Los Angeles
531302	07 - East Los Angeles
531501	07 - East Los Angeles
531502	07 - East Los Angeles
533107	07 - East Los Angeles
533403	07 - East Los Angeles
533601	07 - East Los Angeles
533803	07 - East Los Angeles
533804	07 - East Los Angeles
534001	07 - East Los Angeles
5504	07 - East Los Angeles
5505	07 - East Los Angeles
2942	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2943	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294420	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294520	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294620	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2947	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294820	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294830	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2949	08 - South Bay/Harbor
295101	08 - South Bay/Harbor
296210	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2964	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2965	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2966	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2969	08 - South Bay/Harbor
297110	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543604	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601202	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601302	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601401	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6028	08 - South Bay/Harbor

Random Tracts

Tract	SPA-Name
900102	01 - Antelope Valley
900602	01 - Antelope Valley
900607	01 - Antelope Valley
900701	01 - Antelope Valley
901101	01 - Antelope Valley
901206	01 - Antelope Valley
910203	01 - Antelope Valley
910205	01 - Antelope Valley
910301	01 - Antelope Valley
910803	01 - Antelope Valley
920014	01 - Antelope Valley
101110	02 - San Fernando Valley
101120	02 - San Fernando Valley
104202	02 - San Fernando Valley
104820	02 - San Fernando Valley
106510	02 - San Fernando Valley
106604	02 - San Fernando Valley
106606	02 - San Fernando Valley
106642	02 - San Fernando Valley
108101	02 - San Fernando Valley
1111	02 - San Fernando Valley
111202	02 - San Fernando Valley
1114	02 - San Fernando Valley
1131	02 - San Fernando Valley
113401	02 - San Fernando Valley
115202	02 - San Fernando Valley
115302	02 - San Fernando Valley
1211	02 - San Fernando Valley
122120	02 - San Fernando Valley
1222	02 - San Fernando Valley
122410	02 - San Fernando Valley
123410	02 - San Fernando Valley
124901	02 - San Fernando Valley
127101	02 - San Fernando Valley
127510	02 - San Fernando Valley
127520	02 - San Fernando Valley
127601	02 - San Fernando Valley
127602	02 - San Fernando Valley
127920	02 - San Fernando Valley
128303	02 - San Fernando Valley
1286	02 - San Fernando Valley
1312	02 - San Fernando Valley
1325	02 - San Fernando Valley

Tract	SPA-Name
1340	02 - San Fernando Valley
134104	02 - San Fernando Valley
134302	02 - San Fernando Valley
134401	02 - San Fernando Valley
135111	02 - San Fernando Valley
137201	02 - San Fernando Valley
137301	02 - San Fernando Valley
1380	02 - San Fernando Valley
139303	02 - San Fernando Valley
139501	02 - San Fernando Valley
1433	02 - San Fernando Valley
1435	02 - San Fernando Valley
143602	02 - San Fernando Valley
3103	02 - San Fernando Valley
3105	02 - San Fernando Valley
3112	02 - San Fernando Valley
3201	02 - San Fernando Valley
3203	02 - San Fernando Valley
800324	02 - San Fernando Valley
800326	02 - San Fernando Valley
901206	02 - San Fernando Valley
920013	02 - San Fernando Valley
920026	02 - San Fernando Valley
920027	02 - San Fernando Valley
920030	02 - San Fernando Valley
920041	02 - San Fernando Valley
920107	02 - San Fernando Valley
920108	02 - San Fernando Valley
9302	02 - San Fernando Valley
400203	03 - San Gabriel Valley
400603	03 - San Gabriel Valley
400604	03 - San Gabriel Valley
401203	03 - San Gabriel Valley
401602	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4018	03 - San Gabriel Valley
401901	03 - San Gabriel Valley
403319	03 - San Gabriel Valley
403325	03 - San Gabriel Valley
403403	03 - San Gabriel Valley
403407	03 - San Gabriel Valley
403801	03 - San Gabriel Valley
403901	03 - San Gabriel Valley
404301	03 - San Gabriel Valley
404302	03 - San Gabriel Valley
404702	03 - San Gabriel Valley
404903	03 - San Gabriel Valley

Tract	SPA-Name
405102	03 - San Gabriel Valley
405201	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4053	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4055	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4063	03 - San Gabriel Valley
407101	03 - San Gabriel Valley
408001	03 - San Gabriel Valley
408134	03 - San Gabriel Valley
408211	03 - San Gabriel Valley
408302	03 - San Gabriel Valley
408402	03 - San Gabriel Valley
408706	03 - San Gabriel Valley
430723	03 - San Gabriel Valley
430802	03 - San Gabriel Valley
430803	03 - San Gabriel Valley
431002	03 - San Gabriel Valley
4318	03 - San Gabriel Valley
432402	03 - San Gabriel Valley
432602	03 - San Gabriel Valley
433401	03 - San Gabriel Valley
480301	03 - San Gabriel Valley
480302	03 - San Gabriel Valley
480802	03 - San Gabriel Valley
480803	03 - San Gabriel Valley
480903	03 - San Gabriel Valley
481101	03 - San Gabriel Valley
481712	03 - San Gabriel Valley
481902	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482001	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482202	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482401	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482503	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482701	03 - San Gabriel Valley
482702	03 - San Gabriel Valley
1813	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1814	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1816	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183210	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183220	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1833	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1834	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183510	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183520	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183610	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183620	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1837	04 - Metro Los Angeles

Tract	SPA-Name
183810	04 - Metro Los Angeles
183820	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1851	04 - Metro Los Angeles
185201	04 - Metro Los Angeles
185202	04 - Metro Los Angeles
185310	04 - Metro Los Angeles
185320	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1862	04 - Metro Los Angeles
186402	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1872	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1891	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1892	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1893	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1894	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1895	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1896	04 - Metro Los Angeles
189701	04 - Metro Los Angeles
189702	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1898	04 - Metro Los Angeles
189901	04 - Metro Los Angeles
189902	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1901	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1902	04 - Metro Los Angeles
190301	04 - Metro Los Angeles
1904	04 - Metro Los Angeles
190510	04 - Metro Los Angeles
190520	04 - Metro Los Angeles
262303	05 - West Los Angeles
2640	05 - West Los Angeles
264301	05 - West Los Angeles
265301	05 - West Los Angeles
2656	05 - West Los Angeles
267401	05 - West Los Angeles
2676	05 - West Los Angeles
2678	05 - West Los Angeles
2679	05 - West Los Angeles
2695	05 - West Los Angeles
2713	05 - West Los Angeles
271801	05 - West Los Angeles
2719	05 - West Los Angeles
2738	05 - West Los Angeles
275311	05 - West Los Angeles
2754	05 - West Los Angeles
7006	05 - West Los Angeles
7007	05 - West Los Angeles
701302	05 - West Los Angeles

Tract	SPA-Name
701502	05 - West Los Angeles
702802	05 - West Los Angeles
219010	06 - South Los Angeles
2193	06 - South Los Angeles
2200	06 - South Los Angeles
2215	06 - South Los Angeles
2225	06 - South Los Angeles
2227	06 - South Los Angeles
2267	06 - South Los Angeles
228410	06 - South Los Angeles
2285	06 - South Los Angeles
2288	06 - South Los Angeles
2311	06 - South Los Angeles
2322	06 - South Los Angeles
2340	06 - South Los Angeles
2342	06 - South Los Angeles
2345	06 - South Los Angeles
2382	06 - South Los Angeles
238320	06 - South Los Angeles
2384	06 - South Los Angeles
240010	06 - South Los Angeles
2402	06 - South Los Angeles
2421	06 - South Los Angeles
2423	06 - South Los Angeles
540202	06 - South Los Angeles
5414	06 - South Los Angeles
5417	06 - South Los Angeles
542401	06 - South Los Angeles
542602	06 - South Los Angeles
553601	06 - South Los Angeles
7032	06 - South Los Angeles
500201	07 - East Los Angeles
500402	07 - East Los Angeles
5008	07 - East Los Angeles
5022	07 - East Los Angeles
502401	07 - East Los Angeles
503402	07 - East Los Angeles
503701	07 - East Los Angeles
503801	07 - East Los Angeles
530204	07 - East Los Angeles
5310	07 - East Los Angeles
533203	07 - East Los Angeles
533502	07 - East Los Angeles
533503	07 - East Los Angeles
534002	07 - East Los Angeles
534101	07 - East Los Angeles

Tract	SPA-Name
534201	07 - East Los Angeles
534406	07 - East Los Angeles
534502	07 - East Los Angeles
5347	07 - East Los Angeles
535501	07 - East Los Angeles
535606	07 - East Los Angeles
535902	07 - East Los Angeles
5360	07 - East Los Angeles
536102	07 - East Los Angeles
5502	07 - East Los Angeles
5508	07 - East Los Angeles
5511	07 - East Los Angeles
5517	07 - East Los Angeles
5520	07 - East Los Angeles
5524	07 - East Los Angeles
552602	07 - East Los Angeles
5530	07 - East Los Angeles
5531	07 - East Los Angeles
554404	07 - East Los Angeles
554516	07 - East Los Angeles
554801	07 - East Los Angeles
555103	07 - East Los Angeles
570002	07 - East Los Angeles
571101	07 - East Los Angeles
235201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
291120	08 - South Bay/Harbor
293301	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294410	08 - South Bay/Harbor
294510	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2963	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2970	08 - South Bay/Harbor
2975	08 - South Bay/Harbor
540902	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543303	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543321	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543602	08 - South Bay/Harbor
543904	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600602	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600703	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600802	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600902	08 - South Bay/Harbor
600911	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601303	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601402	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601501	08 - South Bay/Harbor
601802	08 - South Bay/Harbor

Tract	SPA-Name
6019	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602003	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602004	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602103	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602302	08 - South Bay/Harbor
602503	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6026	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6032	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6036	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6040	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6041	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6099	08 - South Bay/Harbor
620003	08 - South Bay/Harbor
620201	08 - South Bay/Harbor
620303	08 - South Bay/Harbor
620601	08 - South Bay/Harbor
6208	08 - South Bay/Harbor
650501	08 - South Bay/Harbor
650701	08 - South Bay/Harbor
650702	08 - South Bay/Harbor
651002	08 - South Bay/Harbor
651221	08 - South Bay/Harbor
670002	08 - South Bay/Harbor
670003	08 - South Bay/Harbor
670322	08 - South Bay/Harbor
670414	08 - South Bay/Harbor

Appendix IV: Correlation Analysis Data Sources

Data Source	Type of Data
Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services Homeless Data	Gender
	Ethnicity
	Age
	Language
Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services Non-Homeless Data	Gender
	Ethnicity
	Age
	Language
Parks Data	Square mileage by census tract
	Proportion of census tract that is park land
Assistance Data	CalWORKs recipients
	Food Stamps recipients
	Medi-Cal recipients
Census Tract Data - Demographics	Total population
	Ethnicity
	Gender
	Age
	Language spoken at home
	Citizenship status
	Educational attainment
	Disabilities
	Employment
Census Tract Data – Industry / Occupational Data	Proportion of industry by census tract
	Proportion of occupations by census tract
Census Tract Data – Household Information	Household income
	Household size (# of people per unit)
	Family type by gender
	Occupants per room

Data Source	Type of Data
Census Tract Data – Housing Information	Housing units
	Housing Type (Urban vs. Rural)
	# of owned or rented occupied units
	# of vacant or abandoned units
	Units per structure (attached vs. detached)
	When unit was built by decade (owned and rented units)
	When unit became occupied (owned and rented units)
	Median Rent
	% of income spent on housing (owned and rented units)
	Home value (owned units only)

Appendix V: Street and Shelter Survey Instrument

The exact same instrument was used to in the street and shelter surveying; shown here is the street survey instrument.

STREET SURVEY (Office use)

9680463578 GREATER LOS ANGELES HOMELESS COUNT SURVEY

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____ Interview Date: _____

Interview Location-Cross Streets: _____ and _____ Interview Time: _____ AM _____ PM

Neighborhood or city: _____

Respondent's Initials: First _____ Middle _____ Last _____ (Office use)

Respondent Introduction and Consent:
Hello, my name is _____ and I'm with the Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count project.

Would you consider yourself to be homeless? (Interviewer: see "definition of homeless" sheet. If "yes" continue. If "no", thank the respondent and tell them we are only interviewing homeless persons for this study).

Have you already been interviewed for this survey? (If "no", continue. If "yes", thank them and say we are only interviewing people one time.)

All of your responses are strictly confidential and completely anonymous, and your privacy will be protected. Your honest response is appreciated and will only be used to benefit homeless people. Your participation is voluntary. You may withdraw at any time, or refuse to answer any question that makes you uncomfortable.

(Interviewer: Read every answer to the respondent)

Shade Circles Like This--> ●
Not Like This--> ○

1. What is your birth date?

Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
(Office use) (Office use) (Office use)

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most? (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) White/Caucasian ☐ 4) American Indian/Alaskan Native
☐ 2) Black/African American ☐ 5) Asian/Pacific Islander
☐ 3) Hispanic/Latino ☐ 6) Other/Multi-ethnic

3. How do you identify yourself?

☐ 1) Male ☐ 2) Female ☐ 3) Transgender

4. Do you have a disability?

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No (Skip to question 5)

4a. Does your disability keep you from working?

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No

4b. Is your disability? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Physical
☐ 2) Mental
☐ 3) Developmental (A chronic condition that significantly limits a person's ability to speak, hear, see, walk, learn, or perform fundamental tasks)
☐ 4) Related to substance abuse

5. Have you ever been in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Regular Military ☐ 3) Reserve
☐ 2) National Guard ☐ 4) None (Skip to question 6)

5a. Are you a disabled veteran receiving VA compensation?

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No

6. Who do you live with? (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) Alone without family or significant other
☐ 2) Spouse or significant other
☐ 3) Child/children
☐ 4) Spouse/significant other AND child/children
☐ 5) Other family member/friend
☐ 6) Other

7. Which of the following best describes where you are currently most often living at night? (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) Outdoors/streets/parks ☐ 7) A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)
☐ 2) Automobile/van/camper ☐ 8) Emergency shelter
☐ 3) Garage/attic/basement ☐ 9) Transitional housing
☐ 4) Backyard or storage structure ☐ 10) Other shelter
☐ 5) Abandoned building ☐ 11) Other
☐ 6) Motel/hotel

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County and been turned away?

☐ 1) Yes, a shelter
☐ 2) Yes, transitional housing
☐ 3) No (Skip to question 9)

8a. Why were you turned away? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) No beds available ☐ 7) I was pregnant
☐ 2) Couldn't follow shelter rules ☐ 8) I have a disability
☐ 3) Didn't accept friends/family ☐ 9) No ID
☐ 4) Didn't accept pets ☐ 10) Don't know
☐ 5) Alcohol/drug problems ☐ 11) Other
☐ 6) Didn't accept teenager/children

9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

☐ 1) Less than 30 days ☐ 5) 1 year
☐ 2) 1-3 months ☐ 6) 2 years
☐ 3) 4-6 months ☐ 7) 3 years
☐ 4) 7-11 months ☐ 8) More than 3 years

10. What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your current homelessness? Please choose the main reason. (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) Lost job ☐ 7) Released from jail or prison
☐ 2) Landlord raised rent ☐ 8) Aging out of foster care
☐ 3) Alcohol or drug use ☐ 9) Divorce or separated
☐ 4) Illness or medical problem ☐ 10) Domestic violence
☐ 5) Mental health issues ☐ 11) Don't know
☐ 6) Family/friend conflict ☐ 12) Other

11. Immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time, did you or were you? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Own a home ☐ 6) Live in other subsidized housing
☐ 2) Rent a home/apartment ☐ 7) In jail or prison
☐ 3) Stay with friends ☐ 8) In the hospital
☐ 4) Live with family ☐ 9) In foster care
☐ 5) In a treatment program ☐ 10) Other

11a. If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless this last time, was it?

☐ 1) Subsidized housing (a low income unit)
☐ 2) A Section 8 certificate
☐ 3) None of the above

2513081639 **STREET SURVEY** (Office use)

GREATER LOS ANGELES HOMELESS COUNT SURVEY

12. Where were you most recently living at the time you became homeless? (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) Los Angeles County ☐ 4) United States
☐ 2) Southern California ☐ 5) Foreign country
☐ 3) State of California

13. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No

13a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

☐ One Time ☐ 3 times ☐ 5 times
☐ 2 times ☐ 4 times ☐ 6 times ☐ More than 6 times

13b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

☐ One Time ☐ 3 times ☐ 5 times
☐ 2 times ☐ 4 times ☐ 6 times ☐ More than 6 times

14. What is preventing you from living in permanent housing? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Can't afford rent ☐ 5) Transportation
☐ 2) No job / no income ☐ 6) Criminal record
☐ 3) Moving costs (security deposit, first and/or last month rent) ☐ 7) Housing availability
☐ 4) Bad credit ☐ 8) Don't want to
☐ 9) Eviction record
☐ 10) Other

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) General Relief ☐ 5) SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI
☐ 2) Food Stamps ☐ 6) Cash Aid / CalWORKS
☐ 3) Medi-Cal (If yes to any of these, go to 16)
☐ 4) Veteran's Benefits ☐ 7) I am not currently receiving any of these (Ask 15a)

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Don't think I'm eligible ☐ 7) Waiting for approval
☐ 2) Have no ID ☐ 8) Don't know where to go
☐ 3) No permanent address ☐ 9) Turned down
☐ 4) No transportation ☐ 10) Will apply soon
☐ 5) Never applied ☐ 11) Don't need government assistance
☐ 6) Benefits were cut off ☐ 12) Paper work too difficult
☐ 13) Other

16. Are you using any of the following services/assistance? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Emergency shelter ☐ 7) Alcohol counseling
☐ 2) Transitional housing ☐ 8) Drug counseling
☐ 3) Free meals ☐ 9) Legal assistance
☐ 4) Food pantry ☐ 10) Other
☐ 5) Bus tokens ☐ 11) Not using any
☐ 6) Job training

17. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government sources? (County, State, Federal monies)

☐ 1) Zero ☐ 5) \$301 - \$400 ☐ 10) \$701 - \$800
☐ 2) Under \$100 ☐ 6) \$401 - \$500 ☐ 11) \$801 - \$900
☐ 3) \$101 - \$221 ☐ 7) \$501 - \$600 ☐ 12) \$901 - \$1000
☐ 4) \$222 - \$300 ☐ 8) \$601 - \$700 ☐ 13) Over \$1000

17a. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all other sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

☐ 1) Zero ☐ 5) \$301 - \$400 ☐ 9) \$701 - \$800
☐ 2) Under \$100 ☐ 6) \$401 - \$500 ☐ 10) \$801 - \$900
☐ 3) \$101 - \$200 ☐ 7) \$501 - \$600 ☐ 11) \$901 - \$1000
☐ 4) \$201 - \$300 ☐ 8) \$601 - \$700 ☐ 12) Over \$1000

18. Are you currently employed?

☐ 1) No, unemployed
☐ 2) Yes, part time (Skip to question 19)
☐ 3) Yes, full time (Skip to question 19)

18a. Why aren't you employed? (Shade all that apply)

☐ 1) Need education ☐ 10) No transportation
☐ 2) Need training ☐ 11) No tools for trade
☐ 3) Need clothing ☐ 12) No work permit (No S.S. #)
☐ 4) No shower facilities ☐ 13) Don't want to work
☐ 5) No phone ☐ 14) No jobs
☐ 6) Health problems ☐ 15) No child care
☐ 7) Disabled ☐ 16) Retired
☐ 8) Criminal record ☐ 17) Other
☐ 9) No permanent address

19. Do you have any children who are? (Shade all that apply)

	1	2	3	4	5	6+
☐ Under 18 living with you	How many?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Over 18 living with you	How many?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ In foster care	How many?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

19a. If your children are old enough and living with you, are they in school?

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No

20. Where do you usually get medical attention? (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) Hospital emergency room ☐ 6) Private doctor
☐ 2) Urgent care clinic ☐ 7) Friends / family
☐ 3) Public health clinic ☐ 8) Don't ever go
☐ 4) Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic ☐ 9) Other
☐ 5) Free clinic/community clinic

20a. How many times in the past year have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

_____ times (Office use)

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical attention and been unable to receive it?

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No

22. Are you experiencing any of the following?

22a. Domestic violence ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state
 22b. Physical disability ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state
 22c. Mental illness ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state
 22d. Depression ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state
 22e. Alcohol use ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state
 22f. Drug use ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state
 22g. Chronic health condition ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Declined to state

23. Were you ever in foster care? (Before your 18th birthday, were you ever removed from your home by the state, county, or court and sent to live with people other than your mother or father?)

☐ 1) Yes ☐ 2) No

24. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

☐ 1) No high school diploma ☐ 4) AA degree
☐ 2) High school diploma/GED ☐ 5) BA degree
☐ 3) Some college, no degree ☐ 6) Advanced degree
☐ 7) Technical Certification

25. In which language was the interview conducted? (Shade only 1)

☐ 1) English ☐ 2) Spanish ☐ 3) Other

Appendix VI:

Unsheltered Population – Estimation Method

The following calculations are provided to illustrate how Applied Survey Research arrived at the *unsheltered* homeless subpopulation findings. The unsheltered estimates are based upon the weighted survey results, as well as the projected census findings. The shelter count is the results of actual counts of people in shelters on the nights of the census.

Subpopulation	Calculation	Result
Total Unsheltered Homeless (Individuals and Families)	Projected Unsheltered Homeless + General Population Phone Survey Results	72,413
Unsheltered Family Members	General Population Phone Survey Family Members + ((% Unsheltered survey respondents in family) x (Total Unsheltered Homeless – General Population Results))	17,202
Unsheltered Individuals	Total Unsheltered Homeless – Unsheltered Family Members	55,211
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	Unsheltered Individuals x % of unaccompanied youth observed during street count*	1,104
Unsheltered Youth in Families	Unsheltered Family Members x % of children in families from street survey	10,184
Total Unsheltered Youth	Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth + Unsheltered Youth in Families	11,288
Total Unsheltered Males	(Total Unsheltered Homeless – Total Unsheltered Youth) x % of unsheltered males from street survey population	42,543
Total Unsheltered Females	(Total Unsheltered Homeless – Total Unsheltered Youth) x % of unsheltered females from street survey population	17,543
Total Unsheltered Transgender	(Total Unsheltered Homeless – Total Unsheltered Youth) x % of unsheltered transgender from street survey population	1,039
Unsheltered Males in Families	(Unsheltered Family Members – Unsheltered Youth in Families) x % of unsheltered males in families from street survey population	2,625
Unsheltered Females in Families	(Unsheltered Family Members – Unsheltered Youth in Families) x % of unsheltered females in families from street survey population	4,015
Unsheltered Transgender in Families	(Unsheltered Family Members – Unsheltered Youth in Families) x % of unsheltered transgender in families from street survey population	379
Unsheltered Individual Males	Total Unsheltered Males – Unsheltered Males in Families	39,918
Unsheltered Individual Females	Total Unsheltered Females – Unsheltered Females in Families	13,529
Unsheltered Individual Transgender	Total Unsheltered Transgender – Unsheltered Transgender in Families	660
Total Families	((Unsheltered Family Members – General Population Survey Family Members) / Unsheltered persons per family from street survey**) + General Population Survey Family Units	6,561
Service Planning Area (SPA) and City of Los Angeles Calculations	The above calculations were also used to calculate demographic subpopulations for SPAs 1-8 and the City of Los Angeles. Geographically specific survey results were used for these calculations.	

* The use of the percentage of unaccompanied youth from the street count was necessary due to the fact that using the percentage of youth from the homeless survey would have yielded a youth number smaller than what was actually observed during the street count sample.

** The unsheltered persons per family from the survey results was calculated by taking the number of respondents living with only their children as well as those living with their spouses *and* children (adding one adult per respondent to account for the spouse), plus the reported children, divided by the number of respondents who indicated they were in a family.

Appendix VII: Overall Survey Results and Profiles

Overall Survey Results

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
13-17 years	11	0.4%
18-21 years	134	4.3%
22-30 years	423	13.6%
31-40 years	752	24.1%
41-50 years	1052	33.7%
51-60 years	611	19.6%
61+ years	135	4.3%
Total	3119	100.0%

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	910	28.8%
Black/African American	1225	38.7%
Hispanic/Latino	793	25.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	87	2.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	30	1.0%
Other/Multi-ethnic	120	3.8%
Total	3166	100.0%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	2176	68.9%
Female	934	29.6%
Transgender	50	1.6%
Total	3160	100.0%

4. Do you have a disability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1458	46.3%
No	1694	53.7%
Total	3152	100.0%

4a. Does your disability keep you from working?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1181	86.3%
No	187	13.7%
Total	1368	100.0%

4b. Is your disability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Physical	825	57.4%
Mental	784	54.5%
Developmental	132	9.2%
Related to substance abuse	213	14.8%

Multiple response question with 1439 respondents offering 1955 responses.

5. Have you ever been in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Regular Military	501	16.3%
National Guard	69	2.2%
Reserve	42	1.3%
None	2485	80.6%

Multiple response question with 3083 respondents offering 3098 responses.

5a. Are you a disabled veteran receiving VA compensation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	0	0.0%
No	427	100.0%
Total	428	100.0%

6. Who do you live with?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Alone without family or significant other	1676	54.6%
Spouse or significant other	283	9.2%
Child/children	123	4.0%
Spouse/significant other AND child/children	69	2.3%
Other family member/friend	249	8.1%
Other	672	21.9%
Total	3072	100.0%

7. Which of the following best describes where you are currently most often living at night?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	1279	40.1%
Motel/hotel	440	13.8%
Automobile/van/camper	312	9.8%
Emergency shelter	193	6.1%
Garage/attic/basement	139	4.4%
Transitional housing	139	4.4%
Abandoned building	118	3.7%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	115	3.6%
Backyard or storage structure	58	1.8%
Other shelter	44	1.4%
Other	349	11.0%
Total	3187	100.0%

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in LA County and been turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	748	23.9%
Yes, transitional housing	129	4.1%
No	2249	72.0%
Total	3126	100.0%

8a. Why were you turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No beds available	389	49.8%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	94	12.1%
Alcohol/drug problems	76	9.7%
No ID	60	7.7%
Didn't accept friend/family	40	5.1%
I have a disability	38	4.9%
Didn't accept pets	36	4.6%
Didn't accept teenager/children	25	3.3%
I was pregnant	15	1.9%
Don't Know	55	7.1%
Other	102	13.1%

Multiple response question with 781 respondents offering 931 responses.

9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30 days	326	10.3%
1-3 months	419	13.2%
4-6 months	464	14.7%
7-11 months	313	9.9%
1 year	473	15.0%
2 years	385	12.2%
3 years	269	8.5%
More than 3 years	513	16.2%
Total	3161	100.0%

10. What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your current homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Lost job	767	24.2%
Alcohol or drug use	680	21.4%
Family/friend conflict	347	10.9%
Mental health issues	224	7.1%
Illness or medical problem	199	6.3%
Landlord raised rent	163	5.1%
Released from jail or prison	155	4.9%
Divorce or separated	111	3.5%
Domestic violence	64	2.0%
Don't Know	49	1.5%
Aging out of foster care	20	0.6%
Other	393	12.4%
Total	3174	100.0%

11. Immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time, did you or were you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Rent a home/apt.	1499	47.3%
Live with family	600	18.9%
Stay with friends	443	14.0%
In jail or prison	278	8.8%
Own a home	237	7.5%
In a treatment program	145	4.6%
Live in other subsidized housing	52	1.6%
In the hospital	52	1.6%
In foster care	11	0.3%
Other	310	9.8%

Multiple response question with 3169 respondents offering 3625 responses.

11a.If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless this last time, was it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Subsidized housing (a low income unit)	246	8.3%
A Section 8 certificate	187	6.3%
None of the above	2547	85.5%
Total	2980	100.0%

12. Where were you most recently living at the time you became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Los Angeles County	2475	78.1%
Southern California	225	7.1%
State of California	199	6.3%
United States	224	7.1%
Foreign country	47	1.5%
Total	3169	100.0%

13. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1744	54.8%
No	1435	45.2%
Total	3179	100.0%

13a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One Time	2105	67.2%
2 times	391	12.5%
3 times	252	8.0%
4 times	84	2.7%
5 times	63	2.0%
6 times	46	1.5%
More than 6 times	192	6.1%
Total	3134	100.0%

13b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One Time	1683	54.8%
2 times	483	15.7%
3 times	297	9.7%
4 times	151	4.9%
5 times	110	3.6%
6 times	63	2.0%
More than 6 times	284	9.3%
Total	3070	100.0%

14. What is preventing you from living in permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Can't afford rent	1661	52.6%
No job / no income	1528	48.4%
Moving costs	613	19.4%
Bad credit	488	15.5%
Criminal record	341	10.8%
Transportation	308	9.7%
Housing availability	295	9.3%
Eviction record	234	7.4%
Don't want to	166	5.3%
Other	507	16.1%

Multiple response question with 3157 respondents offering 6139 responses.

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
General Relief	950	51.7%
Food Stamps	715	38.9%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI	510	27.7%
Medi-Cal	226	12.3%
Cash Aid /CalWORKS	158	8.6%
Veteran's Benefits	110	6.0%

Multiple response question with 1837 respondents offering 2670 responses.

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't think I'm eligible	194	15.7%
Have no ID	189	15.3%
Never applied	187	15.1%
No permanent address	185	15.0%
Will apply soon	172	13.9%
Waiting for approval	121	9.8%
Don't need government assistance	111	9.0%
Turned down	103	8.3%
Don't know where to go	96	7.8%
No transportation	88	7.1%
Benefits were cut off	81	6.6%
Paper work too difficult	60	4.9%
Other	303	24.5%

Multiple response question with 1236 respondents offering 1891 responses.

16. Are you using any of the following services/ assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free meals	1373	58.5%
Emergency shelter	1012	43.2%
Bus tokens	531	22.6%
Food pantry	428	18.2%
Drug counseling	348	14.8%
Transitional housing	333	14.2%
Alcohol counseling	296	12.6%
Legal assistance	172	7.3%
Job training	167	7.1%
Other	248	10.6%

Multiple response question with 2345 respondents offering 4908 responses.

17. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government sources? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	1376	44.1%
Under \$100	52	1.7%
\$101 - \$221	681	21.8%
\$222 - \$300	167	5.4%
\$301 - \$400	124	4.0%
\$401 - \$500	60	1.9%
\$501 - \$600	72	2.3%
\$601 - \$700	65	2.1%
\$701 - \$800	178	5.7%
\$801 - \$900	208	6.7%
\$901 - \$1000	63	2.0%
Over \$1000	76	2.4%
Total	3123	100.0%

17a. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all other sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	1783	57.8%
Under \$100	425	13.8%
\$101 - \$200	225	7.3%
\$201 - \$300	186	6.0%
\$301 - \$400	126	4.1%
\$401 - \$500	72	2.3%
\$501 - \$600	39	1.3%
\$601 - \$700	45	1.5%
\$701 - \$800	43	1.4%
\$801 - \$900	56	1.8%
\$901 - \$1000	22	0.7%
Over \$1000	62	2.0%
Total	3086	100.0%

18. Are you currently employed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No, unemployed	2830	89.2%
Yes, part time	211	6.7%
Yes, full time	130	4.1%
Total	3171	100.0%

18a. Why aren't you employed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Disabled	686	24.7%
No permanent address	618	22.3%
Need clothing	559	20.2%
Health problems	559	20.2%
Need training	547	19.7%
No phone	518	18.7%
No transportation	502	18.1%
No jobs	446	16.1%
Need education	384	13.8%
Criminal record	361	13.0%
No shower facilities	355	12.8%
Don't want to work	226	8.1%
No tools for trade	159	5.7%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	84	3.0%
Retired	57	2.0%
No child care	53	1.9%
Other	526	19.0%

Multiple response question with 2773 respondents offering 6639 responses.

19. Do you have any children who are?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Under 18 living with you	134	58.7%
Over 18 living with you	29	12.8%
In foster care	86	37.6%

Multiple response question with 228 respondents offering 249 responses.

19.1. How many children do you have under 18 living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	54	43.1%
Two children	32	25.7%
Three children	20	15.9%
Four children	8	6.3%
Five children	9	7.2%
Six or more children	2	1.9%
Total	126	100.0%

19.2 How many children do you have over 18 living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	21	77.7%
Two children	3	10.1%
Three children	2	6.7%
Four children	1	5.5%
Total	26	100.0%

19.3 How many children do you have in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	22	27.0%
Two children	28	34.9%
Three children	15	18.3%
Four children	8	10.1%
Five children	2	2.2%
Six or more children	6	7.5%
Total	81	100.0%

19a. If your children are old enough and living with you, are they in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	105	68.2%
No	49	31.8%
Total	154	100.0%

20. Where do you usually get medical attention?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hospital emergency room	1007	32.4%
Free clinic/community clinic	688	22.1%
Public health clinic	546	17.6%
Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic	231	7.4%
Don't ever go	212	6.8%
Private doctor	155	5.0%
Urgent care clinic	126	4.1%
Friends / family	9	0.3%
Other	137	4.4%
Total	3111	100.0%

20a. How many times in the past year have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	1400	45.5%
1 time	587	19.1%
2 times	411	13.3%
3 times	263	8.5%
4 times	149	4.8%
5 times	80	2.6%
More than 5 times	188	6.1%
Total	3076	100.0%

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical attention and been unable to receive it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	705	24.8%
No	2137	75.2%
Total	2842	100.0%

22a. Are you experiencing domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	309	11.6%
No	2353	88.4%
Total	2662	100.0%

22b. Are you experiencing physical disability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	955	34.9%
No	1783	65.1%
Total	2738	100.0%

22c. Are you experiencing mental illness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	927	34.1%
No	1791	65.9%
Total	2717	100.0%

22d. Are you experiencing depression?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1519	54.6%
No	1264	45.4%
Total	2783	100.0%

22e. Are you experiencing alcohol use?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1106	40.2%
No	1645	59.8%
Total	2751	100.0%

22f. Are you experiencing drug use?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	953	35.2%
No	1758	64.8%
Total	2711	100.0%

22g. Are you experiencing a chronic health condition?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	641	24.5%
No	1970	75.5%
Total	2611	100.0%

23. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	440	14.8%
No	2543	85.2%
Total	2984	100.0%

24. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No high school diploma	1194	38.1%
High school diploma/GED	1182	37.7%
Some college, no degree	492	15.7%
AA degree	106	3.4%
BA degree	93	3.0%
Advanced degree	13	0.4%
Technical Certification	52	1.7%
Total	3131	100.0%

25. In which language was the interview conducted?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	2925	95.0%
Spanish	142	4.6%
Other	12	0.4%
Total	3079	100.0%

SPA

Response	Frequency	Percent
SPA 1	94	3.0%
SPA 2	471	14.8%
SPA 3	403	12.6%
SPA 4	725	22.8%
SPA 5	227	7.1%
SPA 6	520	16.3%
SPA 7	405	12.7%
SPA 8	341	10.7%
Total	3187	100.0%

Sheltered vs. Non-Sheltered Homeless Profile

1. Age

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
16-24 years	9.2%	8.6%	9.7%
25-55 years	79.6%	79.5%	79.7%
56-65 years	9.2%	9.8%	8.8%
More than 66 years	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Total	3114	1229	1885

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Black/African American	41.9%	48.8%	37.3%
White/Caucasian	26.5%	21.7%	29.7%
Hispanic/Latino	24.3%	22.7%	25.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2.2%	1.0%	3.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%
Other/Multi-ethnic	3.9%	4.3%	3.7%
Total	3167	1255	1912

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Male	67.1%	63.3%	69.6%
Female	31.6%	35.9%	28.7%
Transgender	1.3%	0.8%	1.7%
Total	3162	1254	1908

4. Do you have a disability?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	47.3%	49.4%	45.8%
No	52.7%	50.6%	54.2%
Total	3155	1252	1903

4a. Does your disability keep you from working?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	84.1%	79.5%	87.4%
No	15.9%	20.5%	12.6%
Total	1411	596	815

5. Have you ever been in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Regular Military	17.4%	19.8%	15.8%
National Guard	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%
Reserve	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
None	80.1%	79.0%	80.8%
Total Cases	3085	1223	1862
Total Responses	3110	1242	1868

5a. Are you a disabled veteran receiving VA compensation?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%
No	99.8%	99.5%	100.0%
Total	444	190	254

6. Who do you live with?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Alone without family or significant other	54.7%	54.9%	54.5%
Spouse or significant other	7.7%	4.3%	9.9%
Child/children	5.2%	7.7%	3.5%
Spouse/significant other AND child/children	2.5%	2.9%	2.2%
Other family member/friend	6.3%	2.5%	8.9%
Other	23.7%	27.6%	21.1%
Total	3082	1229	1853

7. Which of the following best describes where you are currently most often living at night?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Outdoors/streets/parks	27.5%	0.0%	45.5%
Automobile/van/camper	6.7%	0.0%	11.1%
Garage/attic/basement	3.0%	0.0%	4.9%
Backyard or storage structure	1.3%	0.0%	2.1%
Abandoned building	2.5%	0.0%	4.2%
Motel/hotel	9.4%	0.0%	15.6%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc)	2.5%	0.0%	4.1%
Emergency shelter	20.4%	51.4%	0.0%
Transitional housing	14.7%	37.0%	0.0%
Other shelter	4.6%	11.6%	0.0%
Other	7.5%	0.0%	12.4%
Total	3187	1262	1925

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in LA County and been turned away?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes, a shelter	21.0%	14.6%	25.2%
Yes, transitional housing	4.3%	4.7%	4.0%
No	74.7%	80.6%	70.8%
Total	3130	1243	1887

8a. Why were you turned away?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
No beds available	51.0%	54.8%	49.4%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	11.3%	8.6%	12.4%
Alcohol/drug problems	9.0%	6.7%	10.0%
No ID	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%
I have a disability	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%
Didn't accept friend/family	4.6%	2.9%	5.3%
Didn't accept pets	4.4%	3.8%	4.7%
Didn't accept teenager/children	2.7%	1.0%	3.5%
I was pregnant	1.6%	0.5%	2.0%
Don't Know	8.1%	11.4%	6.7%
Other	15.1%	21.4%	12.4%
Total Cases	702	210	492
Total Responses	844	259	585

9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Less than 30 days	10.0%	9.4%	10.4%
1-3 months	13.7%	14.8%	13.0%
4-6 months	14.8%	15.1%	14.6%
7-11 months	9.9%	9.8%	9.9%
1 year	15.3%	16.0%	14.8%
2 years	12.4%	12.8%	12.1%
3 years	8.0%	7.0%	8.7%
More than 3 years	15.9%	15.1%	16.4%
Total	3162	1253	1909

10. What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your current homelessness?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Lost job	23.6%	22.5%	24.4%
Alcohol or drug use	20.5%	18.6%	21.8%
Family/friend conflict	10.9%	10.9%	11.0%
Mental health issues	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%
Illness or medical problem	5.8%	4.7%	6.5%
Released from jail or prison	5.2%	6.0%	4.7%
Landlord raised rent	4.9%	4.5%	5.2%
Divorce or separated	3.3%	2.9%	3.6%
Domestic violence	3.0%	5.1%	1.6%
Aging out of foster care	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Don't Know	1.3%	0.9%	1.6%
Other	13.7%	16.5%	11.8%
Total	3173	1256	1917

11. Immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time, did you or were you?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Rent a home/apt.	48.1%	49.8%	47.0%
Live with family	18.7%	18.3%	19.0%
Stay with friends	12.6%	9.6%	14.6%
In jail or prison	8.7%	8.6%	8.8%
Own a home	7.4%	7.2%	7.5%
In a treatment program	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%
Live in other subsidized housing	1.8%	2.2%	1.6%
In the hospital	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%
In foster care	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Other	9.5%	9.0%	9.9%
Total Cases	3168	1254	1914
Total Responses	3591	1393	2198

11a. If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless this last time, was it?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Subsidized housing (a low income unit)	8.1%	7.8%	8.3%
A Section 8 certificate	5.8%	4.7%	6.5%
None of the above	86.1%	87.5%	85.2%
Total	2959	1154	1805

12. Where were you most recently living at the time you became homeless?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Los Angeles County	78.6%	79.8%	77.8%
Southern California	6.9%	6.6%	7.2%
State of California	5.9%	5.2%	6.4%
United States	6.9%	6.5%	7.2%
Foreign country	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%
Total	3171	1257	1914

13. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	57.3%	62.7%	53.8%
No	42.7%	37.3%	46.2%
Total	3179	1259	1920

13a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
One Time	69.7%	75.2%	66.1%
2 times	11.7%	10.0%	12.8%
3 times	7.3%	5.8%	8.4%
4 times	2.4%	1.8%	2.8%
5 times	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%
6 times	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%
More than 6 times	5.8%	5.0%	6.3%
Total	3141	1250	1891

13b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
One Time	57.4%	62.9%	53.7%
2 times	15.1%	13.7%	16.0%
3 times	9.3%	8.4%	9.8%
4 times	4.4%	3.3%	5.1%
5 times	3.4%	3.0%	3.7%
6 times	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%
More than 6 times	8.4%	6.7%	9.6%
Total	3084	1233	1851

14. What is preventing you from living in permanent housing?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Can't afford rent	51.4%	48.8%	53.1%
No job / no income	47.4%	45.2%	48.8%
Moving costs	21.3%	25.3%	18.6%
Bad credit	16.2%	17.7%	15.2%
Housing availability	11.1%	14.8%	8.6%
Transportation	10.1%	10.9%	9.6%
Criminal record	10.0%	8.4%	11.1%
Eviction record	7.5%	7.8%	7.3%
Don't want to	4.3%	2.3%	5.7%
Other	16.3%	16.7%	16.0%
Total Cases	3156	1249	1907
Total Responses	6172	2472	3700

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
General Relief	30.8%	31.3%	30.5%
Food Stamps	24.5%	28.2%	22.1%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI	17.3%	19.4%	15.9%
Medi-Cal	9.1%	13.4%	6.2%
Cash Aid /CalWORKS	6.1%	8.4%	4.5%
Veteran's Benefits	4.0%	4.9%	3.3%
I am not currently receiving any of these	38.9%	34.1%	42.1%
Total Cases	3113	1238	1875
Total Responses	4068	1730	2338

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Don't think I'm eligible	16.1%	17.0%	15.6%
Have no ID	14.8%	13.8%	15.4%
Never applied	14.8%	13.8%	15.3%
No permanent address	12.9%	7.3%	15.8%
Will apply soon	12.4%	8.5%	14.5%
Waiting for approval	10.1%	11.0%	9.7%
Don't need government assistance	8.6%	7.5%	9.2%
Turned down	7.8%	6.5%	8.5%
Benefits were cut off	6.7%	7.0%	6.5%
Don't know where to go	6.5%	3.3%	8.2%
No transportation	6.4%	4.3%	7.5%
Paper work too difficult	5.0%	5.3%	4.8%
Other	25.9%	29.8%	23.9%
Total Cases	1165	400	765
Total Responses	1724	539	1185

16. Are you using any of the following services/ assistance?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Free meals	46.2%	52.1%	42.3%
Emergency shelter	38.9%	54.6%	28.4%
Bus tokens	19.9%	26.9%	15.2%
Transitional housing	18.1%	35.9%	6.3%
Drug counseling	13.6%	19.7%	9.6%
Food pantry	12.0%	8.1%	14.6%
Alcohol counseling	11.7%	17.2%	8.1%
Job training	6.5%	9.5%	4.6%
Legal assistance	6.5%	9.1%	4.9%
Other	8.0%	8.1%	7.9%
Not using any	19.8%	5.1%	29.5%
Total Cases	3146	1254	1892
Total Responses	6332	3088	3244

17. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government sources? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Zero	41.5%	36.1%	45.1%
Under \$100	1.6%	1.4%	1.7%
\$101 - \$221	22.7%	24.7%	21.4%
\$222 - \$300	4.7%	3.4%	5.6%
\$301 - \$400	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%
\$401 - \$500	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%
\$501 - \$600	2.5%	3.0%	2.2%
\$601 - \$700	2.4%	3.1%	2.0%
\$701 - \$800	6.1%	6.8%	5.6%
\$801 - \$900	7.5%	9.4%	6.3%
\$901 - \$1000	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%
Over \$1000	2.9%	4.0%	2.2%
Total	3123	1237	1886

17a. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all other sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Zero	61.4%	69.2%	56.3%
Under \$100	11.7%	7.1%	14.7%
\$101 - \$200	6.7%	5.3%	7.6%
\$201 - \$300	5.6%	4.6%	6.2%
\$301 - \$400	3.6%	2.5%	4.3%
\$401 - \$500	2.1%	1.7%	2.4%
\$501 - \$600	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%
\$601 - \$700	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%
\$701 - \$800	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
\$801 - \$900	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%
\$901 - \$1000	1.3%	2.4%	0.5%
Over \$1000	2.2%	2.6%	1.9%
Total	3089	1226	1863

18. Are you currently employed?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
No, unemployed	88.9%	88.1%	89.4%
Yes, part time	6.7%	6.8%	6.6%
Yes, full time	4.4%	5.1%	4.0%
Total	3172	1257	1915

18a. Why aren't you employed?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Disabled	26.5%	30.2%	24.0%
Need training	20.2%	21.3%	19.5%
No permanent address	20.1%	15.4%	23.2%
Health problems	19.7%	18.8%	20.4%
Need clothing	18.0%	13.4%	21.1%
No transportation	17.3%	15.6%	18.4%
No phone	16.4%	11.5%	19.6%
No jobs	14.6%	11.3%	16.7%
Need education	14.1%	14.6%	13.7%
Criminal record	12.3%	10.7%	13.3%
No shower facilities	10.1%	4.4%	13.9%
Don't want to work	6.4%	2.6%	8.9%
No tools for trade	5.1%	3.8%	6.0%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	3.3%	3.8%	2.9%
No child care	2.3%	3.3%	1.7%
Retired	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%
Other	19.4%	20.5%	18.7%
Total Cases	2773	1098	1675
Total Responses	6319	2227	4092

19. Do you have any children who are?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Under 18 living with you	65.8%	75.2%	54.8%
Over 18 living with you	11.6%	10.1%	13.5%
In foster care	30.9%	22.1%	41.3%
Total Cases	275	149	126
Total Responses	298	160	138

19.1. How many children do you have under 18 living with you?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
One child	39.9%	36.7%	45.3%
Two children	28.9%	32.1%	23.4%
Three children	16.2%	16.5%	15.6%
Four children	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%
Five children	6.4%	5.5%	7.8%
Six or more children	2.3%	2.8%	1.6%
Total	173	109	64

19.2. How many children do you have over 18 living with you?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
One child	73.3%	66.7%	80.0%
Two children	16.7%	26.7%	6.7%
Three children	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
Four children	3.3%	0.0%	6.7%
Total	30	15	15

19.3. How many children do you have in foster care?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
One child	32.9%	45.5%	24.5%
Two children	30.5%	21.2%	36.7%
Three children	18.3%	18.2%	18.4%
Four children	9.8%	9.1%	10.2%
Five children	2.4%	3.0%	2.0%
Six or more children	6.1%	3.0%	8.2%
Total	82	33	49

19a. If your children are old enough and living with you, are they in school?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	71.4%	75.2%	66.3%
No	28.6%	24.8%	33.7%
Total	192	109	83

20. Where do you usually get medical attention?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Hospital emergency room	29.0%	21.8%	33.8%
Urgent care clinic	4.5%	5.3%	3.9%
Public health clinic	18.6%	20.9%	17.1%
Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic	9.4%	13.8%	6.6%
Free clinic/community clinic	22.1%	22.2%	22.1%
Private doctor	6.2%	8.7%	4.5%
Friends / family	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Don't ever go	6.0%	4.1%	7.2%
Other	4.0%	3.1%	4.6%
Total	3120	1243	1877

20a. How many times in the past year have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Never	44.6%	42.6%	45.9%
1 time	19.8%	21.4%	18.8%
2 times	13.1%	12.5%	13.5%
3 times	8.6%	8.7%	8.5%
4 times	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%
5 times	2.7%	3.0%	2.5%
More than 5 times	6.3%	6.7%	6.0%
Total	3084	1228	1856

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical attention and been unable to receive it?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	23.0%	19.2%	25.6%
No	77.0%	80.8%	74.4%
Total	2885	1179	1706

22a. Are you experiencing domestic violence?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	11.0%	9.8%	11.9%
No	89.0%	90.2%	88.1%
Total	2681	1078	1603

22b. Are you experiencing physical disability?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	35.3%	36.2%	34.7%
No	64.7%	63.8%	65.3%
Total	2748	1097	1651

22c. Are you experiencing mental illness?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	34.1%	34.2%	34.1%
No	65.9%	65.8%	65.9%
Total	2734	1097	1637

22d. Are you experiencing depression?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	54.1%	53.1%	54.8%
No	45.9%	46.9%	45.2%
Total	2809	1135	1674

22e. Are you experiencing alcohol use?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	34.3%	21.6%	42.7%
No	65.7%	78.4%	57.3%
Total	2763	1104	1659

22f. Are you experiencing drug use?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	30.5%	20.6%	37.1%
No	69.5%	79.4%	62.9%
Total	2722	1087	1635

22g. Are you experiencing a chronic health condition?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	25.4%	27.3%	24.2%
No	74.6%	72.7%	75.8%
Total	2642	1073	1569

23. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
Yes	14.2%	13.0%	15.0%
No	85.8%	87.0%	85.0%
Total	3019	1226	1793

24. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
No high school diploma	35.8%	30.8%	39.1%
High school diploma/GED	37.5%	37.0%	37.9%
Some college, no degree	16.2%	17.2%	15.5%
AA degree	4.5%	6.9%	2.9%
BA degree	3.2%	3.7%	2.9%
Advanced degree	0.7%	1.4%	0.3%
Technical Certification	2.1%	3.0%	1.5%
Total	3141	1252	1889

25. In which language was the interview conducted?

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
English	95.0%	95.1%	95.0%
Spanish	4.7%	4.8%	4.6%
Other	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Total	3103	1249	1854

SPA

Response	Total	Shelter	No Shelter
SPA 1	3.2%	3.7%	2.9%
SPA 2	13.3%	10.0%	15.4%
SPA 3	12.1%	10.9%	12.9%
SPA 4	25.2%	30.6%	21.7%
SPA 5	6.3%	4.5%	7.5%
SPA 6	17.3%	19.5%	15.9%
SPA 7	11.5%	9.0%	13.2%
SPA 8	11.1%	11.9%	10.5%
Total	3187	1262	1925

Chronic Homeless Profile

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
16-24 years	104	6.8%
25-55 years	1241	80.9%
56-65 years	160	10.4%
More than 66 years	30	1.9%
Total	1535	100.0%

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Black/African American	595	38.2%
White/Caucasian	484	31.0%
Hispanic/Latino	361	23.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	46	3.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	1.1%
Other/Multi-ethnic	54	3.5%
Total	1558	100.0%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	1079	69.6%
Female	451	29.1%
Transgender	21	1.4%
Total	1552	100.0%

4. Do you have a disability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	899	57.9%
No	653	42.1%
Total	1552	100.0%

4a. Does your disability keep you from working?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	754	88.5%
No	98	11.5%
Total	852	100.0%

4b. Is your disability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Mental	520	58.9%
Physical	510	57.8%
Developmental	74	8.4%
Related to substance abuse	136	15.4%

Multiple response question with 884 respondents offering 1240 responses.

5. Have you ever been in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Regular Military	249	16.4%
National Guard	29	1.9%
Reserve	23	1.5%
None	1218	80.5%

Multiple response question with 1513 respondents offering 1519 responses.

5a. Are you a disabled veteran receiving VA compensation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	0	0.0%
No	207	100.0%
Total	207	100.0%

6. Who do you live with?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Alone without family or significant other	839	55.0%
Spouse or significant other	123	8.1%
Other family member/friend	120	7.9%
Child/children	40	2.6%
Spouse/significant other AND child/children	32	2.1%
Other	372	24.4%
Total	1526	100.0%

7. Which of the following best describes where you are currently most often living at night?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	723	46.1%
Motel/hotel	165	10.5%
Automobile/van/camper	150	9.6%
Emergency shelter	81	5.2%
Garage/attic/basement	80	5.1%
Abandoned building	72	4.6%
Transitional housing	62	3.9%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	48	3.1%
Backyard or storage structure	22	1.4%
Other shelter	22	1.4%
Other	143	9.1%
Total	1568	100.0%

8. In the last 30 days, have you ever tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in LA County and been turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes, a shelter	419	27.1%
Yes, transitional housing	66	4.3%
No	1061	68.6%
Total	1546	100.0%

8a. Why were you turned away?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No beds available	215	48.9%
Couldn't follow shelter rules	65	14.7%
Alcohol/drug problems	49	11.2%
No ID	38	8.7%
Didn't accept pets	28	6.3%
I have a disability	28	6.3%
Didn't accept friend/family	13	3.0%
I was pregnant	10	2.3%
Didn't accept teenager/children	8	1.7%
Don't Know	33	7.5%
Other	62	14.1%

Multiple response question with 439 respondents offering 548 responses.

9. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30 days	26	1.7%
1-3 months	57	3.7%
4-6 months	57	3.6%
7-11 months	48	3.1%
1 year	370	23.7%
2 years	324	20.7%
3 years	235	15.0%
More than 3 years	447	28.6%
Total	1565	100.0%

10. What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your current homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Alcohol or drug use	400	25.6%
Lost job	312	19.9%
Mental health issues	150	9.6%
Illness or medical problem	135	8.6%
Family/friend conflict	131	8.4%
Released from jail or prison	78	5.0%
Landlord raised rent	68	4.4%
Divorce or separated	65	4.2%
Domestic violence	21	1.4%
Aging out of foster care	7	0.5%
Don't Know	27	1.7%
Other	170	10.9%
Total	1564	100.0%

11. Immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time, did you or were you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Rent a home/apartment	680	43.7%
Live with family	299	19.2%
Stay with friends	219	14.0%
In jail or prison	169	10.9%
Own a home	133	8.5%
In a treatment program	81	5.2%
In the hospital	38	2.5%
Live in other subsidized housing	28	1.8%
In foster care	2	0.1%
Other	183	11.8%

Multiple response question with 1557 respondents offering 1833 responses.

11a.If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless this last time, was it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Subsidized housing (a low income unit)	116	8.0%
A Section 8 certificate	77	5.3%
None of the above	1259	86.7%
Total	1452	100.0%

12. Where were you most recently living at the time you became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Los Angeles County	1202	77.0%
Southern California	114	7.3%
State of California	97	6.2%
United States	128	8.2%
Foreign country	20	1.3%
Total	1560	100.0%

13. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	659	42.2%
No	904	57.8%
Total	1563	100.0%

13a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One Time	870	56.2%
2 times	190	12.3%
3 times	153	9.9%
4 times	72	4.6%
5 times	52	3.4%
6 times	37	2.4%
More than 6 times	174	11.2%
Total	1548	100.0%

13b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this last time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One Time	646	42.1%
2 times	208	13.5%
3 times	141	9.2%
4 times	133	8.6%
5 times	94	6.1%
6 times	55	3.6%
More than 6 times	259	16.9%
Total	1536	100.0%

14. What is preventing you from living in permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Can't afford rent	869	56.0%
No job / no income	761	49.0%
Moving costs	315	20.3%
Bad credit	254	16.4%
Criminal record	214	13.8%
Transportation	181	11.6%
Housing availability	175	11.3%
Eviction record	133	8.6%
Don't want to	116	7.5%
Other	272	17.5%

Multiple response question with 1551 respondents offering 3289 responses.

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
General Relief	491	32.1%
Food Stamps	340	22.3%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI	285	18.7%
Medi-Cal	96	6.3%
Veteran's Benefits	62	4.0%
Cash Aid / CalWORKS	58	3.8%
I am not currently receiving any of these	601	39.3%

Multiple response question with 1528 respondents offering 1933 responses.

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Have no ID	107	18.4%
No permanent address	102	17.6%
Never applied	84	14.5%
Will apply soon	80	13.8%
Don't think I'm eligible	76	13.1%
Turned down	72	12.4%
Waiting for approval	58	10.0%
No transportation	55	9.5%
Benefits were cut off	51	8.7%
Don't know where to go	50	8.6%
Don't need government assistance	49	8.4%
Paper work too difficult	35	6.0%
Other	130	22.4%

Multiple response question with 580 respondents offering 947 responses.

16. Are you using any of the following services/ assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Free meals	743	47.7%
Emergency shelter	476	30.6%
Bus tokens	268	17.2%
Food pantry	244	15.6%
Drug counseling	199	12.8%
Alcohol counseling	170	10.9%
Transitional housing	139	8.9%
Legal assistance	91	5.8%
Job training	74	4.8%
Other	116	7.5%
Not using any	420	27.0%

Multiple response question with 1556 respondents offering 2939 responses.

17. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all Government sources? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	642	41.5%
Under \$100	20	1.3%
\$101 - \$221	361	23.3%
\$222 - \$300	84	5.4%
\$301 - \$400	64	4.1%
\$401 - \$500	29	1.9%
\$501 - \$600	32	2.0%
\$601 - \$700	30	1.9%
\$701 - \$800	98	6.3%
\$801 - \$900	118	7.6%
\$901 - \$1000	30	2.0%
Over \$1000	38	2.4%
Total	1545	100.0%

17a. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all other sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	875	57.1%
Under \$100	230	15.0%
\$101 - \$200	137	8.9%
\$201 - \$300	78	5.1%
\$301 - \$400	64	4.2%
\$401 - \$500	39	2.5%
\$501 - \$600	17	1.1%
\$601 - \$700	18	1.2%
\$701 - \$800	22	1.4%
\$801 - \$900	29	1.9%
\$901 - \$1000	5	0.3%
Over \$1000	18	1.2%
Total	1532	100.0%

18. Are you currently employed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No, unemployed	1443	92.3%
Yes, part time	77	4.9%
Yes, full time	42	2.7%
Total	1563	100.0%

18a. Why aren't you employed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Disabled	438	31.0%
Health problems	387	27.3%
No permanent address	325	23.0%
Need clothing	322	22.8%
No phone	290	20.5%
Need training	284	20.1%
No transportation	274	19.4%
Criminal record	217	15.3%
No shower facilities	216	15.3%
Need education	201	14.2%
No jobs	180	12.8%
Don't want to work	148	10.4%
No tools for trade	88	6.2%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	35	2.5%
Retired	35	2.5%
No child care	23	1.7%
Other	243	17.1%

Multiple response question with 1415 respondents offering 3707 responses.

19. Do you have any children who are?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Under 18 living with you	47	46.4%
Over 18 living with you	12	11.6%
In foster care	50	49.5%

Multiple response question with 101 respondents offering 109 responses.

19.1. How many children do you have under 18 living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	21	48.6%
Two children	8	18.7%
Three children	8	17.3%
Four children	4	8.0%
Five children	2	4.0%
Six or more children	1	3.3%
Total	44	100.0%

19.2. How many children do you have over 18 living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	8	82.8%
Two children	2	17.2%
Total	10	100.0%

19.3. How many children do you have in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
One child	11	23.7%
Two children	14	30.4%
Three children	8	17.4%
Four children	8	16.1%
Five children	1	3.1%
Six or more children	4	9.3%
Total	47	100.0%

19a. If your children are old enough and living with you, are they in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	39	70.6%
No	16	29.4%
Total	55	100.0%

20. Where do you usually get medical attention?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hospital emergency room	484	31.3%
Free clinic/community clinic	367	23.7%
Public health clinic	297	19.2%
Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic	124	8.0%
Don't ever go	97	6.3%
Urgent care clinic	69	4.5%
Private doctor	54	3.5%
Friends / family	4	0.3%
Other	49	3.2%
Total	1546	100.0%

20a. How many times in the past year have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	601	39.8%
1 time	253	16.7%
2 times	225	14.9%
3 times	158	10.5%
4 times	98	6.5%
5 times	54	3.6%
More than 5 times	122	8.1%
Total	1510	100.0%

21. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical attention and been unable to receive it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	422	30.0%
No	986	70.0%
Total	1408	100.0%

22a. Are you experiencing domestic violence?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	142	11.2%
No	1127	88.8%
Total	1269	100.0%

22b. Are you experiencing physical disability?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	593	44.8%
No	733	55.2%
Total	1326	100.0%

22c. Are you experiencing mental illness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	622	46.9%
No	703	53.1%
Total	1325	100.0%

22d. Are you experiencing depression?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	969	70.8%
No	401	29.2%
Total	1370	100.0%

22e. Are you experiencing alcohol use?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	731	53.6%
No	632	46.4%
Total	1363	100.0%

22f. Are you experiencing drug use?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	642	48.3%
No	688	51.7%
Total	1330	100.0%

22g. Are you experiencing a chronic health condition?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	413	33.0%
No	839	67.0%
Total	1252	100.0%

23. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	221	15.1%
No	1248	84.9%
Total	1470	100.0%

24. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No high school diploma	646	41.7%
High school diploma/GED	571	36.8%
Some college, no degree	218	14.1%
AA degree	58	3.7%
BA degree	34	2.2%
Advanced degree	6	0.4%
Technical Certification	18	1.1%
Total	1551	100.0%

25. In which language was the interview conducted?

Response	Frequency	Percent
English	1462	96.3%
Spanish	51	3.4%
Other	5	0.3%
Total	1518	100.0%

SPA

Response	Frequency	Percent
SPA 1	62	4.0%
SPA 2	244	15.6%
SPA 3	197	12.6%
SPA 4	340	21.7%
SPA 5	137	8.7%
SPA 6	229	14.6%
SPA 7	187	11.9%
SPA 8	172	11.0%
Total	1568	100.0%

Appendix VIII: Definitions and Abbreviations

Chronic Homelessness is defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as "an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years."

Disability, for the purposes of this study, is defined as physical or mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse, depression, HIV/AIDS, or chronic health problems.

Emergency shelter is the provision of a safe alternative to the streets, either in a shelter facility, or through the use of motel vouchers. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 30 days or less. Domestic violence shelters are considered emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for victims and their children.

Family member refers to either an adult with a child, or a child who is accompanied by an adult.

Family unit is either an adult couple or a single adult with a child present.

Homeless Persons, according to the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987, are people who lack a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and have a primary nighttime residence that is either a public or private shelter, an institution that provides temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private location that is not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

HUD – United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Individual refers to an unaccompanied adult or child.

LA CoC – Los Angeles Continuum of Care. This excludes the cities of Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena.

LAHSA – Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority.

Permanent Housing for Persons with Disabilities is long-term housing for this population. It is community-based housing and supportive services designed to enable homeless persons with disabilities to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. Permanent housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Safe Haven is a form of supportive housing in which a structure, or a clearly identifiable portion of a structure, meets the following criteria:

- 1) Serves hard-to-reach homeless persons who have severe mental illness, are on the streets, and have been unable to participate in supportive services;
- 2) Provides 24-hour residence for an unspecified length of stay;
- 3) Provides private or semi-private accommodations; and
- 4) Has overnight occupancy limited to 25 persons.

A safe haven may also provide supportive services to eligible persons who are not residents on a drop-in basis. Under this year's SuperNOFA, a Safe Haven project that has the characteristics of the SHP/Permanent Housing component and requires participants to execute a lease agreement may now be classified as permanent supportive housing.

For many persons with mental illness who have been living on the streets, the transition to permanent supportive housing is best made in stages, starting with a small, highly supportive environment where an individual can feel at ease, out of danger, and subject to no immediate service demands. Safe Havens shall not require participation in services and referrals as a condition of occupancy. Rather, it is hoped that after a period of stabilization in a Safe Haven, residents will be more willing to participate in services and referrals, and will eventually be ready to move to more traditional forms of housing. Safe Havens can serve as an entry point to the service system and provide access to basic services such as food, clothing, bathing facilities, telephones, storage space, and mailing addresses.

Sheltered persons are those homeless who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs operated by the Los Angeles County Continuum of Care.

SPA – Service Planning Area.

SuperNOFA – Super Notification of Funding Availability.

Supportive Services Only projects provide services designed to address the special needs of homeless persons. Projects are classified as this component only if the project sponsor is not also providing housing to the same persons receiving the services. Eligible activities for Supportive Services Only projects are acquisition, rehabilitation, leasing, and supportive services (applicants cannot request funds for new construction or operations). Supportive Services Only projects may have one or more structures at a central site or at scattered sites where services are delivered. Services may also be delivered independent of a structure, such as street outreach.

Transitional housing facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless persons may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

Unsheltered persons are those homeless who are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation. Generally, those not utilizing Los Angeles County operated emergency or transitional housing shelters are considered unsheltered.

Consistent use of these definitions is considered paramount by LAHSA, especially as they plan for HMIS implementation. As they develop taxonomy for homeless services, all users of HMIS must adopt a standardized terminology and common definitions for services provided to homeless clients.

Appendix IX: Acknowledgements

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) would like to acknowledge the financial assistance of the County and City of Los Angeles, without whom this whole process could not have been accomplished. We would also like to thank the following people and agencies for their assistance and support for the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. With their assistance, each component of the Homeless Count-the Street Count, the Shelter and Institution Count, and the Homeless Street and Shelter Survey could have never been accomplished.

County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors

LAHSA would like to thank the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors for their assistance with all the County departments to assist with the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. On January 4, 2005, on a motion by Supervisor Yaroslavsky and seconded by Supervisor Burke, unanimously carried, the Board proclaimed January 23 through January 29, 2005 as "Homeless Count Week 2005" and requested the Directors of the County departments and agencies to support the Homeless Count by cooperating with LAHSA, encouraging volunteers, and responding completely and in a timely manner to LAHSA's request letters soliciting support for the Homeless Count. Thanks go out to Each Supervisor, Chief Administrative Officer, County Counsel, Director of Public Social Services, Director of Child Support Services, County Librarian, Director of Mental Health, Director of Health Services, Interim Director of Parks and Recreation, Director of Personnel, Director of Children and Family Services, Interim Director of Public Works, Chief Deputy Director of Community and Senior Services, Executive Director of Community Development Commission, Chief Information Officer, Superintendent of Schools and their respective departments.

City of Los Angeles

We would like to acknowledge the Los Angeles City Council for declaring January 23-29, 2005 as "Homeless Count Week 2005".

We would like to also acknowledge former Mayor of Los Angeles, James Hahn, for his support throughout this whole process.

We would like to acknowledge the newly elected Mayor of Los Angeles, Antonio Villaraigosa, for the City's financial contribution to the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

LAHSA Commissioners

LAHSA would like to also acknowledge the LAHSA Commissioners for their assistance in making the Count happen. Their link with their elected officials was invaluable.

Others

We would also like to acknowledge our Planning Review Committee and Subject Matter experts for their guidance throughout this whole process. Their expertise proved to be immeasurable. The following individuals and agencies provided their assistance with the homeless count methodology, the Homeless Count report, and throughout the whole process.

Planning Review Committee

- Mitchell Netburn, Executive Director
- Robin Conerly, Deputy Executive Director
- Clementina Verjan, Senior Planner and Project Manager of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count
- Jeanette Rowe, Program Manager and Project Coordinator for the Street Count
- Scott Milbourn, Program Manager and Project Coordinator for the Shelter and Institution Count
- David Howden, Funding Manager and Project Coordinator for the Homeless Street and Shelter Surveys
- Natalie Profant Komuro, Director of Policy and Strategic Planning
- Scott Ito, Director of Development
- Siri Khalsa, former Director of Communications and Development

Subject Matter Experts

- Ruth Schwartz, Shelter Partnership
- Dr. Jim McGuire, Veteran's Administration
- Joe Colletti, Institute for Urban Research and Development
- Dr. Grace Roberts Dyrness, University of Southern California
- Kathy House, County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office
- Vani Kumar, County of Los Angeles Chief Administrative Office

Consultant

LAHSA would like to acknowledge our consultant for their methodology and their assistance in making the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count possible. Special thanks go out to Dr. Richard Berk, Donald Ylvisaker, Brain Kriegler, their team of colleagues, and the UCLA Department of Statistics for their assistance in the analysis of the data.

- Peter Connery, Vice President
- Peter Theodore
- Javier Salcedo
- Kelly Pleskunas
- Holly Maclure
- Meg Davidson
- Abigail Stevens
- Liz Reid
- Patricia Zerounian

Interdepartmental Assistance

LAHSA would like to give a special thanks to the following people for their assistance in providing the mapping and geographic information system (GIS) technology, telephone message, and translation assistance to inform the public regarding the Homeless Count.

- Dennis Moody, City of Los Angeles Information Technology Agency
- Jim Lee, City of Los Angeles Information Technology Agency
- Kathy Godfrey, City of Los Angeles, Office of Councilwoman Jan Perry
- Armen Ross, City of Los Angeles, Office of Former Mayor James Hahn
- Julie Chavez, Los Angeles Housing Department
- Julio Puchalt, InfoLine

Components of the 2005 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count

LAHSA would like to acknowledge the following people and agencies for their assistance in each of the three different components of the Homeless Count-Street Count, Shelter and Institution Count, and the Street and Shelter Homeless Surveys.

Street Count

We would like to acknowledge the following Site Coordinators and Team Captains for their great efforts of enumerating homeless individuals and homeless families during the three nights of January 25, 26, and 27, 2005. We would also like to thank them for the usage of their passenger vans and volunteers who stayed at the deployment centers to assist with the collection of materials and payment of enumerators.

Site Coordinators

LAHSA Staff

- Mitchell Netburn
- Robin Conerly
- Carletta Woods
- Christine Mirasy-Glasco
- Clementina Verjan
- Crysandra Coleman
- Daniel Fisher
- David Garcia
- David Martel
- Debra Neal
- Elena Fiallo
- Enrique Ramos
- Erika Boutney
- Jacqueline Ray
- Jayme Filippini
- Jeanette Rowe
- Jeannee Mays
- Keshia Douglas
- LaTonya Harris
- Lisa Lubka
- Natalie Profant Komuro
- Pauline Flanagan
- Robin Pointer
- Roland Perez
- Rushton James
- Sandra Williams
- Scott Ito
- Siri Khalsa
- Sylvia Williams
- Vera Jackson
- Victoria Mulhall
- William Jimenez

ASR Staff

- Peter Connery
- Peter Theodore
- Liz Reid
- Patricia Zerounian
- Kelly Pleskunas

Outside Agencies

- Stan Sorensen, Mental Health Association
- Jian Graham, Mental Health

Team Captains

LAHSA Emergency Response Team

- Adam Komuro
- Alexandra Bristow
- Cesar Beltran
- David Garcia
- Deanna Brown
- Eddie Kellum
- Ernest Hill
- Gilbert Jimenez
- Hector Gonzalez
- Jennie Arevalo
- Leticia Gochez
- Pearl Cortez
- Peggy Pledger
- Regina Drummond
- Rosie Rios
- Sieglinde Von Deffner
- Sonia Munoz
- Trinidad Cisneros
- Victoria Mulhall

Outside Agencies

- Allison De Vera, Curtis Washington, Jamie Cohen, Jose Rodriguez, and Lisa Coyro, Tarzana Treatment Center
- Antonio Lugo and Elsie Martinez, Women's Care Cottage
- Becky Dennison, Downtown Women's Action Coalition
- Beth Maginity and Francetta Barth, Mental Health Association
- Carmen Sandate, L A County Department of Mental Health
- Daniel Urbina and Cherie Harper, OPCC
- Danielle Noble and Virginia Reed, SRO Housing Corporation
- David Alexander, Geraldine Thomas, and Juma "Rafiki" Egler, West Los Angeles Veteran's Administration
- David Eskins, West Covina Access Center
- Eddie Banda, St. Joseph
- Gilbert Saldate, Tri-Cities Mental Health
- Jo Barker and Jeff Peninger, Justiceville
- Kevin Goins, LA Youth Network
- Kitty Galt and Ruben Gallegos, Passage Ways
- Lee Milman, A Community of Friends
- Luis Lozano, Beacon House
- Lynda Myles-Celestine, Arise Christian Center
- Lynn Kwan, Common Ground
- Maggie Willis and Sam Colquit, PATH
- Maylon Perry, People Helping People
- Michael Taylor, People Matter Ministry
- Ms. Tave, SCRD
- Pat Wagner, Greg Smith, Mike O'Rourke, and Jay Gaither, Calvary Chapel
- Peter Starks, VA OP Prog
- Rah-Zah LaTour, New Image
- Ron Bass, Veteran's Administration
- Sarah MacPherson, Hollywood Business Improvement District
- Sheriff's Department West Hollywood Station
- Siddie Neal, Van Nuys Service Center
- Summer Martin, Covenant House

- Tahia Hayslet, Harbor Interfaith
- Ted Knoll, First Day
- Vernard Johnson and Sandy Johnson, SCHARP
- Armando Gamont
- Dahia Flores
- Fatima
- Isaiah Ortiz
- Lionel Crowder
- Rudy Salinas

Deployment Centers

LAHSA would like to acknowledge the following community service centers and agencies for allowing us to use their facilities as deployment centers during the Street Count. A special thanks goes out to Vera Castillo, from the Los Angeles County Department of Community Services Center for her assistance in obtaining the following locations. We would also like to thank all the centers' and agencies' staff and volunteers for their assistance in the set up and clean up of these facilities.

Service Planning Area 1 - Antelope Valley

Grace Resource Center, Lancaster
City of Palmdale Public Services Building, Palmdale

Service Planning Area 5 - West Los Angeles

Ken Edwards Center, Santa Monica
New Directions, West Los Angeles
US Vets, Inglewood

Service Planning Area 2 - San Fernando Valley

Santa Clarita Service Center, Newhall
San Fernando Valley Service Center, Van Nuys
Pacoima Community Center, Pacoima
LA Family Housing, North Hollywood

Service Planning Area 6 - South Los Angeles

Florence/Firestone Service Center, South Los Angeles
Homeless Outreach Project, Central Los Angeles
Willowbrook Senior Center, Los Angeles (Watts)
East Rancho Dominguez Service Center, Compton

Service Planning Area 3 - San Gabriel Valley

Jocelyn Adult Center, Alhambra
San Gabriel Service Center, El Monte
People Matter Center, Pomona
Citrus Valley Medical Center, West Covina

Service Planning Area 7 - East Los Angeles

Centro Maravilla Service Center, East Los Angeles
East LA Service Center, Los Angeles
Los Nietos Service Center, Whittier
First Day, Whittier

Service Planning Area 4 - Metro Los Angeles

Refugee Service Center, Los Angeles (Mid-City)
Public Counsel, Los Angeles (Wilshire)
PATH, Los Angeles (Hollywood)
Church of the Nazarene, Los Angeles (Downtown/Skid Row)

Service Planning Area 8 - South Bay/Harbor

US Vets, Inglewood
Asian Community Services, Gardena
Beacon House Bartlett Center, San Pedro

Training Centers

LAHSA would like to acknowledge the following community service centers and agencies for allowing us to use their facilities as training centers for the Street Count and the Homeless Shelter and Street Surveys.

Service Planning Area 1 – Antelope Valley

Antelope Valley Boys & Girls Club, Palmdale
Grace Resource Center, Lancaster

Service Planning Area 5 – West Los Angeles

Arise Christian Center, Los Angeles
New Directions, Los Angeles

Service Planning Area 2 – San Fernando Valley

L A Family Housing, North Hollywood

Service Planning Area 6 – South Los Angeles

African American Unity Center, Los Angeles

Service Planning Area 3 – San Gabriel Valley

Jocelyn Adult Center, Alhambra

Service Planning Area 7 – East Los Angeles

Calvary Chapel La Mirada, La Mirada

Service Planning Area 4 – Metro Los Angeles

Public Counsel, Los Angeles

Service Planning Area 8 – South Bay/Harbor

Beacon House/Bartlett Center, San Pedro

Shelter and Institution Count

LAHSA acknowledges the following people for their assistance with the Shelter and Institution Count data collection.

- Jacqueline Ray
- Luke Vincent
- Adam Komuro
- Alexandra Bristow
- Deanna Brown
- Jennie Arevalo
- Leticia Gochez
- Peggy Pledger
- Sonia Munoz
- Trinidad Cisneros
- Victoria Mulhall

LAHSA acknowledges the following emergency shelters, motels that accept vouchers, transitional shelters, alcohol and drug treatment residential programs, city jails and hospitals for their assistance with the Shelter and Institution Count.

Emergency Shelters

- Angel's Flight, At Risk Youth Services Shelter
- Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Council, Genesis House
- Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Council, Valley Oasis Shelter
- Bible Tabernacle
- CASA de Rosas Inc., Sunshine Mission
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Lancaster Community Shelter YROP
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Good Shepard Center for Homeless Women/Languille Emergency Shelter
- Center for the Pacific Asian Family, CPAFES
- Chicana Service, Women's One Stop Program
- CLARE Foundation, Inc.
- Compton Welfare Rights Organization, Inc., Shelter for Homeless Women and Children
- Covenant House California, Crisis Shelter
- Domestic Violence Center of Santa Clarita, Emergency Shelter
- East San Gabriel Valley Coalition for the Homeless, ESGVC Winter Shelter, St. Dorothy's Catholic Church
- Emmanuel Baptist Mission, Mighty Men's Baptist Ministry
- Emmanuel Baptist Mission, Transient Ministry
- FASGI, FASGI Shelter Program
- Faithful Service Outreach
- 1736 Family Crisis Center, Emergency Youth Shelter
- 1736 Family Crisis Center, Domestic Violence Shelter
- 1736 Family Crisis Center, South Bay Domestic Violence
- Good Care
- Harbor Interfaith Services, Harbor Interfaith Shelter
- Haven Hills, Inc., Haven Hills Crisis Shelter
- Healthview Inc., Harbor View House Life Support
- Henderson Community Center, Emergency beds
- Henderson Community Center, EFSP Emergency beds
- Holy Temple Missionary Baptist Church, Holy Temple Outreach Mission
- House of Ruth
- Institute of Urban Research and Development, ESGV Emergency Scattered Site Shelters
- Jenesse Center, Emergency Shelter
- Jovenes Inc., La Posada
- Lamp Community, Safe Haven Shelter
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, 4-Star Hotel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Adams Garden Hotel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Alhambra Inn Suites
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Anand Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Barton Hill Hotel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Bonnie Lee
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Carlton Motel L.A.
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Clover Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Cornett Motel

- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Crown Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Flores Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Hoover Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Keystone Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Kings Lodge Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Lido Hotel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Slauson Atlantic Hotel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Top Hat Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Venice Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Victory Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Wagon Wheel Motel
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, Whittier Atlantic Hotel
- Los Angeles Family Housing, Comunidad Cesar Chavez
- Los Angeles Family Housing, Valley Shelter
- Los Angeles Mission
- Los Angeles Youth Network, Taft House
- Los Angeles Youth Network, Gower Emergency Shelter
- Los Angeles House of Ruth, Los Angeles House of Ruth Emergency Shelter
- MJB Transitional Recovery Inc., MJB - Year Around Shelter Program
- Midnight Mission, Project Safe Sleep
- Miller's Care Facility, Inc.
- Missionaries of Charity, Queen of Peace
- New Image Emergency Shelter, HOPWA Emergency Hotel/Motel and Meal Voucher Program
- New Image, 2004-2005 Winter Shelter Program
- New Image, New Image Emergency Shelter
- New Way Foundation, Victory House
- OPCC, Access Center - Motel Vouchers Only
- Parents of Watts
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Emergency Shelter - OCJP Homeland Security
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Emergency Shelter - CSS
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Emergency Shelter
- Phoenix Houses of California, Phoenix Academy Lakeview Terrace
- Phoenix Houses of California, Phoenix House Monrovia
- People Helping People, Emergency Shelter
- Pomona Inland Valley Council of Churches, Our House Shelter
- Pomona Neighborhood Center, Pomona Auto Lodge
- Pomona Neighborhood Center, Pomona Inn Motel
- Proyecto Pastoral, Guadalupe Homeless Project
- Rainbow Services, Ltd., Rainbow House
- RESTORE, A.R.C.F.W., Inc.
- St. Francis Medical Center, Health Benefits Resource Center - Emergency Hotel Vouchers
- St. Vincent's Cardinal Manning Center, Cardinal Manning Center
- The Salvation Army, Bell Shelter
- The Salvation Army, Booth Memorial Center
- The Salvation Army, Hospitality House

- The Salvation Army, Samoshel
- The Salvation Army, The Way In
- Santa Clarita C.D.C., Santa Clarita Emergency Shelter
- Sojourn Crisis Shelter of OPCC, Sojourn Services for Battered Women
- Special Services for Groups, BACUP
- SRO Housing, Panama Hotel
- SRO Housing, Russ Hotel
- Su Casa Family Crisis and Support Center, Su Casa Emergency Shelter
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, CDP Housing
- Union Rescue Mission
- Volunteers of America, Winter Shelter
- Weingart Center Association, Multiple Programs
- Whittier Area First Day Coalition, First Day
- WLCAC, WLCAC Emergency Shelter
- Women's Care Cottage, The Cottage
- Women's and Children's Crisis Shelter, Crisis Shelter
- YWCA Wings

Transitional Shelters

- Akila Concepts, Charlottes House
- Alexandria House, Alexandria House
- Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Shelter, Stepping Into the Light
- Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Shelter, Oasis House
- Asian Pacific Women's Center
- Beacon Light Mission
- Beacon Housing, Imanuel House of Hope
- Beacon Housing, Casa de Alegria
- Beyond Shelter, Courtyard
- Bible Tabernacle
- Bridges
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Good Shepard Center for Homeless Women - Hawkes Transitional Residence
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Good Shepard Center for Homeless Women - Mother-Child Residence
- Catholic Charities of Los Angeles, Lancaster Community Shelter
- Center for Human Rights Constitutional Law, Freedom House / Casa Libre
- Center for the Pacific Asian Family, Transitional Program
- Chicana Service Action Center, New Shelter Operations Program
- Children of the Night
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation 1031 Shelter
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation Sawtelle
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation Sober Inn
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation Tilden
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation Unity House
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation 913 Shelter
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation Men's Center
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation Venice
- Community Rehab Services, Chavez House Program
- Covenant House California, Rights of Passage and Supportive Apartments Program
- County of Los Angeles - Department of Mental Health, Institutions for Mental Diseases

- CRI-Help
- Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services, DCFS Transitional Housing Program
- Didi Hirsch, Jump Street
- Didi Hirsch, Psychiatric Service
- FASGI, Parkview House
- Faithful Central Bible Outreach, Kingdom Shelter
- 1736 Family Crisis Center, Los Angeles Domestic Violence Shelter
- 1736 Family Crisis Center, South Bay Domestic Violence
- First to Serve Inc., Transitional Shelter
- Foothill AIDS Project
- Fred Jordan Mission, Men's Discipleship Program
- Gay and Lesbian Adolescent Social Services, Scheuer House
- Gramercy House Group, Gramercy Court
- Harbor Interfaith Services, Accelerated Learning and Living
- Haven Hills, Inc., Haven Two Housing
- Heavenly Vision, Detached Men Program
- Henderson Community Center, Dually Diagnosed (Transitional)
- Henderson Community Center, 28 Single beds (Transitional)
- Hillview Mental Health Center, Inc., Jump Start I
- Hillview Mental Health Center, Inc., Jump Start II
- Hillview Mental Health Center, Inc., Jump Start III
- Hillview Mental Health Center, Inc., AB 2034
- His Sheltering Arms, HAS Sober Living Center
- Hollywood YMCA, A Brighter Future Program
- Homes for Life Foundation, HFL Athena House
- House of Ruth
- House of Yahweh, Transitional Housing Program
- Institute of Urban Research and Development, Project Achieve Pomona
- Jenesse Center, Supportive Housing Program
- Jewish Family Services of Los Angeles, Gramercy Place Shelter
- Jovenes, Inc., Casa Olivares
- Justiceville, Homeless USA, Dome Village
- JWCH Institute, Recuperative Care
- Lamp Community, Lamp Community Village Program
- Los Angeles Family Housing, Sydney and Irma's Transitional Living Center
- Los Angeles Family Housing, Valley Shelter TLP
- Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center, Kroks / Tilsner TLP
- Los Angeles House of Ruth, LA House of Ruth Transitional Shelter
- Los Angeles House of Ruth, LA House of Ruth Casa Guadalupe
- Los Angeles Youth Network, Beachwood Home
- Los Angeles Mission, Garden Gate Transitional Living
- Los Angeles Mission, Transitional Shelter
- Los Angeles Mission, Work Start
- Love Lifted Me, Hutson House
- Love Lifted Me, Princess House
- MJB Transitional Recovery, Inc., MJB Flower House
- Midnight Mission, Transitional Shelter

- Midnight Mission, Family Housing
- OPCC, Safe Haven
- OPCC, Sojourn Adams House
- OPCC, Turning Point
- Ocean Park Community Center, Daybreak Shelter
- PATH, Pathways Transitional Residential Program
- PATH, Westside Transitional Housing Program
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Esther House
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Raising Hearts Hopes and Homes
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Naomi
- Peace and Joy Care Center, Carson
- Penny Lane Centers, Penny Lane Transitional Housing
- Phoenix Houses of California, Phoenix House of Santa Fe Springs
- Portals Mental Health Rehabilitation Services, Twin Peaks
- Project New Hope, Homestead Frank Cala House
- Project New Hope, Homestead Pioneer Home
- Project New Hope, Herbert Benton House
- Project New Hope, Dallas House
- Project New Hope, Our House
- Prototypes, STAR House Domestic Violence Program
- Prototypes, Transitional Housing and Supportive Services Program
- Rainbow Services, Ltd., Villa Paloma Transitional Shelter
- RESTORE, Transitional Housing Program
- Rio Hondo Temporary Home
- SFVMHC, Inc., Cornerstone
- SFVMHC, Inc., Harbour
- SFVMHC, Inc., Independent Living Center
- SFVMHC, Inc., Transitions (YOUTH 18-21)
- SRO Housing Corporation, Golden West Transitional Program
- SRO Housing Corporation, HOPWA Transitional Program
- SRO Housing Corporation, Veteran Transitional Program
- SRO Housing Corporation, Marshal House Transitional Program
- Shields for Families, Naomi Village
- Shields for Families, Saraii Village
- St. Anne's, St. Anne's Residential Program
- St. Francis Medical Center, Casa Esperanza
- Su Casa Family Crisis and Support Center, Su Casa Transitional Shelter
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Transitional Housing
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Antelope Valley Transitional Housing
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Independent Living Program Transitional Housing
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, HIV Transitional Housing
- Testimonial Comm. Love, TLC
- The Salvation Army, Westwood Transitional Village
- The Salvation Army, Bell Shelter Transitional Trailers
- The Salvation Army, Santa Fe Springs TLC
- The Salvation Army, The Way Inn
- The Serra Project, Casa Los Angeles
- The Serra Project, Casa Madona
- Truevine Outreach
- U.S. Veteran's Initiative, Westside Residence Hall
- U.S. Veteran's Initiative, High Barriers and Father's

- Union Rescue Mission, Family Together
- United Friends of the Children, Pathways to Independence
- United Women in Transition, Upward Mobility
- Upward Bound, Upward Bound House
- W.A.V.E., Harbour Community
- WLCAC, WLCAC Satellite Housing
- Weingart Center Association, Multiple Programs
- Women's and Children's Crisis Shelter, Stella's Friendship House
- Women's Care Cottage, New Lease on Life

Alcohol and Drug Treatment Residential Programs

- Alcoholism Center for Women, Inc.
- Armenian American Christian Outreach
- Asian American Drug Abuse Program, Asian American Drug Abuse Program - Therapeutic Community
- Beacon House
- Beacon House, Channel View House
- Beacon House, Lighthouse
- Beacon House, Parkview
- Beacon House, Palos Verdes House
- Beacon House, Proper House
- BHS, Patterns
- BHS, Pacifica House
- BHS, American Recovery Center
- California Hispanic Commission on Alcohol and Drugs, Latino Family Center
- Canon Human Services, Brown's Scapular Program
- Casa de las Amigas
- Chabad of California, Chabad House
- Chabad of California, Chabad Residential Treatment Center
- Chabad of California, Chabad Sober Living House
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation, Inc. - Men's Recovery Home
- CLARE Foundation, Inc., CLARE Foundation, Inc. - Women's Recovery Home
- Dare U to Care
- Dare U to Care Sober Living
- Dare U to Care Sober Living, Bud Long
- Dare U to Care Sober Living, New Hampshire
- Dare U to Care Sober Living, Vermont House
- ELA Health Task Force
- Fred Brown Recovery Services, 19th Street
- Fred Brown Recovery Services, Women's House
- Fred Brown Recovery Services, 13th St.
- Fred Brown Recovery Services, 14th St.
- Fred Brown Recovery Services, Carson House
- His Sheltering Arms, Inc., H.S.A. - Main Street Center
- House of Hope
- Interconnection Center, Inc., Grand Ave. Center for Dignity
- Little House, Inc.
- Live Again Recovery Home, Live Again Recovery Home
- Los Angeles Centers for Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Allen House
- Los Angeles County - DHS Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Centers, Warm Springs Rehab Center
- Los Angeles County - DHS Antelope Valley Rehabilitation Centers, Acton Rehab Center

- Mary Lind Foundation, Bimini Recovery House
- Mary Lind Foundation, Royal Palms Recovery Home
- Mary Lind Foundation, Rena B. Recovery House
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - Casa de Amigos
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - Casa de Familia
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - Casa de Milagros
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Casa de Paz
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - Dolly's House
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Mariposa Recovery Center
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Omni Center
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - Stiles House
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - Thorton's House #1
- Mid Valley Recovery Services, Inc., Sober Living Transitional Housing - #2
- Mini Twelve Step Program,
- New Directions, Inc., Women's Program
- New Directions, Inc., 257 North Program
- New Directions, Inc.
- Palmhouse
- Palms Residential Care Facility, Mt. Carmel Treatment Center
- Palms RCFCI - II, Palms II - for Women
- Palms RCFCI , Palms RCFCI
- People Coordinated Services of Southern California
- People in Progress, San Fernando Alcohol and Drug Rehab Community Center (Treatment)
- People in Progress, That House on Beacon (Transitional)
- Phoenix House of California, Phoenix House Venice
- Prototypes, A Center for Innovation, Prototypes Womens Center
- Prototypes, Outpatient Services, Perinatal Satellite House
- Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Angel Step Too
- Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Casa Libre
- Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Cider House
- Social Model Recovery Systems, River Community
- Social Model Recovery Systems, Community Based Housing
- Stepping Stones Recovery Home, Stepping Stones Recovery Home
- Support for Harbor Area Women's Lives, SHAWL
- Support for Harbor Area Women's Lives, SHAWL Sober Living
- Walden House, Walden House
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Tarzana Medical Detoxification Program
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Tarzana Residential Program
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Antelope Valley Adult Residential Program
- Tarzana Treatment Centers, Antelope Valley Youth Residential Program
- The Salvation Army, Harmony Hall

- The Salvation Army, Bell Shelter Wellness Center
- The Salvation Army, Safe Harbor
- The Salvation Army, Harbor Light Center
- United Women in Transition
- Volunteers of America, VS - 21
- Volunteers of America, Screening and Evaluation
- Volunteers of America, Jan Clayton Center
- Volunteers of America, Transitional Recovery
- WHC - House of Uhuru

Law Enforcement and Jails

LAHSA would like to acknowledge Karen Dalton for her assistance with coordinating the homeless count for the Los Angeles County's Sheriff's Department and their correctional facilities. We would also like to acknowledge Captain Finley for coordinating the homeless count for the City of Los Angeles Police Department.

- Alhambra Police Department
- Arcadia Police
- Azusa Police
- Baldwin Park Police Department
- Bell Police Department
- Bell Gardens Police Department
- Bellflower Police Department
- Beverly Hills Police Department
- Burbank Police Department
- City of Cerritos Police Department
- Claremont Police Department
- Covina Police Department
- Culver City Police Department
- Downey Police Department
- El Monte Police Department
- El Segundo Police Department
- Glendora Police Department
- Hawthorne Police Department
- Hermosa Beach Police Department
- Huntington Park Police Department, Huntington Park Municipal Jail
- Irwindale Police Department
- Inglewood Police Department
- Monrovia Police Department
- La Canada/Flintridge Police Department
- Laverne Police Department
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, Men's Central Jail
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, Twin Towers Correctional Facility
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, Pitchess Detention Center, North
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, Pitchess Detention Center, North Annex
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, Pitchess Detention Center, East
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, North County Correctional Facility
- Los Angeles County Sheriff, Century Regional Detention Facility
- Los Angeles Police Department
- Manhattan Beach Police Department
- Maywood Police Department
- Montebello Police Department
- Monterey Park Police Department
- Palos Verdes Estates Police Department
- Pomona Police Department
- Redondo Beach Police Department
- San Fernando Police Department
- San Gabriel Police Department

- Santa Fe Police Department
- Santa Monica Police Department
- Sierra Madre Police Department
- Signal Hill Police Department
- South Pasadena Police Department

- Southgate Police Department
- Torrance Police Department
- Vernon Police Department
- West Covina Police Department
- Whittier Police Department

Hospitals

- Alhambra Acute Hospital, Alhambra Hospital Medical Center
- Bellflower Medical Center
- Beverly Hospital
- Brotman Medical Center
- California Hospital Medical Center
- Cedars Sinai Medical Center
- Children's Hospital Los Angeles
- Citrus Valley Medical Center Intercommunity Campus, Citrus Valley Medical Center
- Citrus Valley Medical Center, Queen of the Valley Campus
- Coast Plaza Doctors Hospital
- Downey Regional Medical Center, Downey Plaza Doctors Hospital
- Garfield Medical Center
- Good Samaritan Hospital
- Greater El Monte Community Hospital, Greater El Monte Community Hospital - Emergency Department
- Harbor-UCLA Medical Center
- Henry Mayo Newhall Memorial Hospital
- Kaiser Foundation - West Los Angeles
- King Drew Medical Center, King Drew Medical Center - Emergency Room
- King Drew Medical Center, King Drew Medical Center - Inpatient
- King Drew Medical Center, King Drew Medical Center - Outpatient Psychiatry

- King Drew Medical Center, King Drew Medical Center - Inpatient Psychiatry
- Los Angeles County - Olive View Medical Center, OVMC - UCLA
- LAC/USC Healthcare Network, General Hospital
- LAC/USC Healthcare Network, Women's and Children's Hospital
- LAC/USC Healthcare Network, Inglewood Hospital
- LAC/USC Healthcare Network, Augustus Hawkins Hospital
- Lancaster Community Hospital, Lancaster Community Hospital
- Little Company of Mary Hospital
- Little Company of Mary Hospital, San Pedro Hospital
- Mission Community Hospital
- Pacifica Hospital of the Valley
- Pomona Valley Hospital Medical Clinic
- Presbyterian Intercommunity Hospital
- Providence Holy Cross Medical Center
- Queen of Angels, Hollywood Presbyterian Medical Center
- San Gabriel Valley Medical Center
- St. Francis Medical Center
- St. John's Hospital
- UCLA Neuropsychiatric Hospital
- UCLA Medical Center
- Santa Monica UCLA, Santa Monica UCLA Medical Center

- VA Greater Los Angeles Health Care System, VA West Los Angeles Health Care Center
- West Hills Hospital
- White Memorial Hospital

Homeless Street and Shelter Surveys

LAHSA would like to thank Dr. Robert Christie, Professor of Sociology, California State University Dominguez Hills, Sociology Department - Center for Urban Research and Learning and Garnett Newcombe, Professor, for providing the permission to allow the following students to assist with the homeless shelter surveys.

- Donessa Gittens
- Miranda Warren
- Orenda Warren
- Christopher Blunt
- Lorrie Dale
- Jacqueline Jones
- Claudia Lumis
- Kathy Vincent

LAHSA acknowledges the following agencies for their assistance with the Homeless Street and Shelter Surveys.

Street Survey

- David Brinkman, My Friends Place
- David Grunwald, L.A. Family Housing
- Dwight Radcliff, U.S. Vets
- Harrison Soberanis, People Helping People
- Jennifer Zambrano, Institute for Urban Research & Development
- Joel John Roberts, P.A.T.H.
- John Maceri, Ocean Park Community Center
- Julie S. Connella, Weingart
- Kevin Pickett, Palms Residential
- Lisa Watson, Downtown Womens Center
- Louis Lozano, Beacon House
- Stan Sorensen, Mental Health Association
- Ted Knoll, First Day Coalition

Shelter Survey

- Adrienne Lamar, Jenesse Center, Inc., Centers for Women and Children
- Barbara Gomes, Ocean Park Community Center, Women in New Directions
- Barbara Ousley, The Salvation Army, Bell Shelter
- Barbara Preheim, Santa Clarita Community Development Corp., Winter Shelter Program
- Brenda Wilson, New Image Shelter, Winter Shelter and Year Round Overnight Emergency Shelter Program
- Carol Ensign and Lorraine Haines, AV Domestic Violence Council, Stepping Into The Light
- Catherine Huang-Hara, L.A. Family Housing, Comunidad Cesar Chavez Family Shelter
- Claudia Paredes, Institute for Urban Research & Development, Project ACHIEVE Pathways Transitional Housing Program

- Darrell Nelms, MJB Recovery, Year Round Overnight Emergency Shelter Program
- Delores Mission, Guadalupe Homeless Project
- Edna Watson-Scott, Pomona Neighborhood Center, Winter Shelter Program
- Ervin Munro, Single Room Occupancy Housing Corporation, Golden West Marshall House
- Florence Ndetu, Casa de Rosas, Inc., The Sunshine Mission for Women
- Harrison Soberanis, People Helping People, Year Round Overnight Emergency Shelter Program
- Irene Kubo, East San Gabriel Coalition of Churches, Winter Shelter Program
- Janet Ganaway, P.A.T.H., PATHWAYS/Hollywood Emergency Housing Program
- Jerome Nilssen, L.A. Family Housing, Valley Shelter Transitional Living Program and Year Round Overnight Emergency Shelter Program
- Jesus Siordia, Covenant House California, Transitional Living Program (Rights of Passage)
- Jim Howat, Volunteers of America of Los Angeles, Winter Shelter Program
- John Horn, L.A. Family Housing, Sydney M. Irmas Transitional Living Center
- Kevin Pickett, Palms Residential Care Facility, Palms Transitional Housing (Mt. Carmel)
- Leslie Beccaria, Women's Care Cottage, New Lease on Life
- Mary Jane Cuffe, Su Casa Family Crisis & Support Center, Su Casa Transitional
- Midnight Mission
- Mike Beers, Harbor Interfaith Shelter, Family Shelter Program
- Mollie Lowery, Lamp Community, Inc., Lamp Village Transitional Residence
- Norma Mtume, The Shields for Families, Inc., Naomi Village
- Patricia Welch, Catholic Charities, Year Round Overnight Emergency Shelter Program
- Rachel Feldstein, New Directions, Inc., Regional Center Job Training Program
- Stephanie Hardy, U.S. Vets,
- Susan Maquindang-Dilkes, Filipino American Service Group Inc., FASGI Shelter Program
- Union Rescue Mission
- WAVE, Antelope Valley Domestic Violence Transitional Housing

Businesses/Volunteers/Others

Businesses

LAHSA acknowledges the following business for their donations that helped to make the Count a success.

- Betsy Davis of ***The Saucy Redhead Catering Company***, for donating 1,500 muffins for workers on Count nights
- Bonnie Cohen of ***The Kabbalah Center*** on Robertson Blvd., for donating 1,000 bottles of water and 500 jackets for workers on Count nights

- Dean Montalto of Glendale and JP McGee of Los Angeles **Starbucks Coffee Company**, for providing coffee on Count nights.
- **Santo Cap Company**, for a deep discount on 2,000 hats with the *Everybody Counts in LA!* logo for enumerators and site coordinators.

Others

- Cheryl Branch, Homeless Outreach Project
- Cynthia Jarvis, Jocelyn Adult Center
- David Alexander, Veteran's Administration
- Debbie Langridges, Ken Edward's Center
- Jim Bailey, Covenant House
- Jim McGuire, Veteran's Administration
- Julie Rusk, City of Santa Monica
- Les Reid, Volunteer
- Kari Robertson, City of Palmdale Public Works Building
- Manote Kongthong, Asian Community Services Center
- Michael Taylor, People Matter Multi-Purpose Center
- Nicole Ward, US Vets
- Paul Freese, Public Counsel
- Ralph Coon, Volunteer
- Rebecca Black, Volunteer
- Stacy Rowe, City of Santa Monica
- Steve Baker, Grace Resource Center
- Terry Allen, Veteran's Administration
- Toni Reinis, New Directions
- Yesenia Verjan, Volunteer
- Yulanda Davis-Quarrie, Citrus Valley Medical Center

Technical Support

Homeless Data

**Michael Bono
Hamil Toros and Manuel Moreno,
Analysts**

*Los Angeles County Department of Public
Social Services*

Geographical Information Systems Files

Mark Greninger

*CAO / Urban Research Service Integration
Branch*

AIDS Data

Mike Jansen

*Los Angeles Department of Health Services
– Office of AIDS Programs and Policy*

Land Use Data

**Paber Gutierrez, Associate Regional
Planner**

*Southern California Association of
Governments (SCAG)*

Poverty Data

**Peter Fonda-Bonardi and Farhad
Mehrtash**

*Los Angeles County CAO / Service
Integration Branch*

Survey Design

Meg Barclay, Project Manager

Shelter Partnership

AT ALL SITES, LAHSA would like to thank all the County workers for coming to help. They assisted with transporting enumerators to and from the deployment centers to their assigned census tracts to enumerate. To our over 800 homeless workers, thank you for your hard work. You really made this happen. To our over 250 volunteers, thanks for assisting with the set up and clean up of the facilities and for transporting the enumerators to and from their census tracts. To anyone whom we may have inadvertently overlooked, we truly thank you for your assistance. This was an immensely huge project and it could never have been done without the hard work of everyone present. THANK YOU ALL!!!!